HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,203—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 1 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th June	ORIENTAL	6384	INDIA	7911
25th „	PENINSULAR	6394		
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6325
9th „	EGYPT	7912		
16th „	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10500
23rd „	ORIENTAL	6384		
30th „	OCEANA	6610	AUSTRALIA	6901
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
13th „	VICTORIA	6322	MONGOLIA	9505
20th „	ARABIA	7903		
27th „	OCEANA	6610	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY,

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregori	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,307	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	9,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND-BEHIC," 6,685 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 21th June, 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 300	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,236	20th June 1904
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July „

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,316	27th June 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
E. SOARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 18th June, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st June, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch, Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 29th June, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th July, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,600 tons, on or about 20th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 14th June, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June 1904.
LEVANZO	5,000		15th July 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 930	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	3,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.
CAPRI	3,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.
ISCHIA	3,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

C. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 7.

NO DOUBT

Imitation is the Highest Flattery!
We will give

Rs. 5,000

FIRST PRIZE, Rs. 2,000 CASH

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles :—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN, Re. 1/8.

Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN, Rs. 2/8.

Set of PURE SILVER STUDS, Rs. 3.

English Lever Round TIMEPIECE, (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 3/8.

English Lever Square TIMEPIECE, (WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 4/8.

Lady's or Gent.'s SILVER WATCH, (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS?

Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.)
Prize Tickets issued free of cost up to the 6th August 1904, and the drawing will be held on the 13th August 1904, on the Art Union Principle in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
Prize Cash		2,000
1 Do.	„	200
1 Do.	„	100
20 Prizes	„ Rs. 10 each	200
500 Do.	„ „ 5 „	2,500
523 Prizes		Rs. 5,000

EXTRA PRIZE, Rs. 300.

N.B.—Out-Station Orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. System only
And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

BEER! BEER!! BEER!!!

THE "CROWN BRAND" PILSENER BEER
THE MOST WHOLESOME BEER
THAT DID EVER HEART CHEER
IT IS ALWAYS READY AND CLEAR
AND THATS WHY IT IS HELD MOST DEAR.

ONCE TRIED CONVINCE YOU OF ITS EXCELLENT CRISP AND MOST DRINKABLE BEER AND THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

SOLE AGENTS,

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
ITALIAN PROVISION MERCHANTS,
4 BRUCE LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

P. & O. PASSENGERS KNOW AND APPRECIATE

CATTO'S WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS, AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA | MONGINI BROS. | W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR. | J. F. KUTHOKE. | D. D. BARIA.

ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and, drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.



THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."
The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.
Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.
Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead
Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

'DARTRING' TRADE MARK



Superb Skin

is obtained and maintained by using

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'

No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'.
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'.

Demand the genuine { 'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in collapsible tubes. 'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP.

Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4
F. S. MADON & Co. 170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay. PULMONARY BALSAM.

McDOWELL & CO'S, LIMITED,

"LIGHT OF ASIA"

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE!!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

Re-ESTATE OF THE LATE CAPTAIN HUGH MIDDLETON MOORE, I.M.S., RESIDENT SURGEON, ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

ANY Person having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Captain MOORE is requested to send such to Lt.-Col. Boyd, I. M. S., President of the Court of Adjustment, Bombay, on or before the 11th July, 1904, after which no claims will be admitted.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P. M., on FRIDAY, the 24th day of June, 1904, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING required for different Municipal Hospitals.

2. Samples of Clothing can be seen at the office of the Undersigned.

3. Form of contract, etc., may on payment of Rs. 2 be obtained from the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent on the value of the clothing, etc., tendered for. The deposit should be enclosed in the Tender and may be in cash or Public Securities. It will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract. A further deposit of such amount as together with the amount originally deposited will make up a total deposit of 10 per cent on the contract amount will have to be paid immediately on intimation to the Tenderer of the acceptance of his contract.

5. With each Tender samples of clothing proposed to be supplied should be submitted by the Tenderer. It is not necessary that the samples should be of the same colours as those of the office samples, but they should be of the same quality.

6 Tenderers have the option of tendering for any one or more of the articles specified in the schedule or for the whole of the supplies.

7. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

W. E. WAITE,
Chief Accountant, Municipality.

Chief Accountant's Office, Bombay, 14th June, 1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened, Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on appication.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfor and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY AND STORES &c., of the Flour Mill formerly known as The Bapty Flour Mill.

Messrs, MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m. at Falkland Road, in the Mill formerly known as the Bapty Flour Mill, the following machinery and stores, &c.:—

One vertical engine complete diameter of cylinder 15 inch, stroke 35 inch, double expansion cut of valve with governor by Pollock and Pollock, Leeds, one Horizontal engine condencing with 12 feet belt fly wheel, double cylinder 18 inch, diameter and stroke 36 inch, double slide expansion valve with feed pump and air pump by Pallock and Smith, Leeds, one semi-portable engine of 18 horse power by Marshall, centrifugals, scalpers, purifier double and single, brand-duster, roller reel Eureka separating, Eureka brush finishing machine; Cocle barley cylinders roller mill with 3 rolls, stone mill complete, platform scale, beam scale, elevater belting and buckets, shafting, pedestals cast iron pillars hangers, growed rolls by Henry Symney, smooth rolls, new cotton elevator bolting vertical eureka wires, newspur wheels, smooth stone roller mill, elevator worms, office furniture, hand fire pump, cast iron flanged pipes and other surplus stores and articles,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th June, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction. at Bank Street. Fort, near the Bank of Bombay, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery, platedware, ebonized square piano by Rose & Co., gents' Royal progress bicycle, hand-sewing machine, table and hanging lamps, table ornaments, drawing room cabinets, etc., the property of Dr. PRESCOTT and others.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE BUNGALOWS known as "FLORA VILLA" and "JUBILEE COTTAGE" behind the Roman Catholic Church and above Rose and Mulberry Cottage at Mahableshwar.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction, at their Rooms in Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of June, 1904, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable properties in one lot.

Firstly.—All that piece of land together with the house standing thereon, situate at Malcolm Peth, in Taluka Javli, admeasuring in length east and west 175 feet and south 160 feet and in breadth by south, north, east, 61 feet and west 76 feet and bounded on the east by public Road, on the South by the house of Babajee bin Sivabi Khape and vacant land on the west by the vacant land of Mr. Aplik beyond which is the cook house of Mr. Aplic and his bungalow and on the north by vacant land,

Secondly.—All that piece of land together with the house standing thereon, formerly belonging to Major James Aplik situate at Kasbe Malcolm Peth, in Taluka Javli, zilla Satara and admeasuring about 7,396 square feet and bounded on the east by Public Road, on the south by the house compound belonging (formerly) to Jeena Mistry, on the west by the compound of the bungalow of Malhari Kotan, and on the north by the house and compound of Tooljaram Chhapsrnan ibj

There is a pucka built fresh water well on the property. The bungalows will be sold with the furniture therein, and for further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Third VictoriaCross Road. Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood house hold furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose and Co. pictures, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, windproof table and hanging lamps, garden plants, &c. the property of H, P, Grant MACPHERSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tardeo Road, opposite the Byramji Hall, in the bungalow of Mr, Dayabhai Tapidas by order of the concerned valuable household furniture, carpets, rich 2, 3 and 4, light-gas chandeliers, real Chubbs single door safe, double door Austrian safe, Wather's safe, garden iron benches and chairs, pier tables with pier glasses, large size upright organ with spare rollers, table ornaments, American cupboard convertible into bedstead etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th June, 1904.

ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes:—"As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient in an ordinary case.

Please write to J. C. MUKHERJI & CO.,
V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

LONG'S MENTHOL EMBROCATION—An effectual remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sore Throats, Sprains, &c., Per bottle, Re. 1. Bombay Agents.—Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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Manager,

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

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PAID UP CAPITAL........ " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS......... " 400,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

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R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road Bombay.

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Manager.

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Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
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CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... " 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... " 5,00,000

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" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MR. D. KING.

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or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

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	Per Annum.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CUTCH ANGARIA COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p m., Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at Prince's Dock, Messrs Shepherd and Co's shed, on account of the Underwriters,

"N J" and "H N"—92 bales (full pressed) Cutch Angaria cotton slightly damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATED AT SAMUEL STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of June, 1904, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Reubin Benjamin Penkar the following properties in one lot under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture, of mortgage dated the 28th day of January, 1902:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or fazendari ground the fazendar whereof was Khoja Rahimbhoy Allco Parco, deceased, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Chinchbunder Second Row, otherwise called Samuel Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 24 and now under Ward No. 7018, and Street Nos. 346-348, containing by admeasurement 196 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—i.e., on or towards the east by a public passage called Chinchbunder Second Row or Samuel Street aforesaid, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage belonging to the premises, and beyond that by the vacant land of Thaver Mulls, on or towards the north by the house formerly of Sally Mahomed Khatao but now of Abdulla Lillani, and on or towards the south by the property hereinafter secondly described, and all which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or fazendari ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Samuel Street, in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3015 and Street Nos. 342-344, containing by admeasurement 11½ feet in breadth, and 78 feet in length, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—i.e., on or towards the east by the Samuel Street aforesaid, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and on or towards the south by the house formerly of Janbai widow of Khoja Mowjee Laljee but now of Hajee Abdulla Memon, and all which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney for the mortgagees at his office, No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
On account and risk of Mr. Frank M. Stephens—
1 handsome strong rubber tyred gig in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE "LANDED PROPERTY, at Clare Road, Byculla, known as Huntley Lodge" and a Furnished Bungalow on Mount Abu.

Pursuant to the Decree made in Suit No 638 of 1901, dated the 15th day of December, 1903, and by order of Messrs. H. K. Kola and Jehanghir Dorabjee, the Special Commissioners appointed herein, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises described as lot No. 1 and known as "Huntley Lodge."

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the bungalow, out-houses, chawls, messuages, and tenements standing thereon, situate on the north side of Clare Road, Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twelve thousand three hundred and sixty-nine square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 49, 172, 191, and 231, new Nos. A-13552, A-13688, A-13710, and A-13803, old Survey Nos. 295, 296, 197, and 816, and new Survey Nos. 1A-3287, and 3A-3550, and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 3792, 3793, 3791, (1) and (2) 3795, 3796, 3797, 3781, 3904, and 3919, Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 3A 4, 5, 6, 26, 95, and 96, and bounded as follows.—That is to say, on or towards the south by Clare Road aforesaid, on or towards the north by Sankli Tank Street, on or towards the east by the property of Peg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman, leased to different individuals, and on or towards the west by the property known as "Kaya Hall," belonging to the Clare Road Convent.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of foras freehold vacant land situate on the north side of Sankli Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-four square yards be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the hereditaments and premises firstly hereinbefore described under one or more of the same old Nos. 49, 172, 191 and 231, new Nos. A-155, A-688, A-13710 and 13803, old survey Nos. 295, 296, 2972 and 816, and new survey Nos. 1A-3287 and 3A-3550, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north, east and west, by the property of Mooljee Jetha, and on or towards the south by Sankli Tank Street, aforesaid.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the furnished Bungalow, out-houses and messuages thereon situate on Mount Abu, in the territories of the Chief of Sirohi, known as Hormuzd Hall, admeasuring one decimal point two hundred and seventy-two (1·272) Sirohi Bighas, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows.—That is to say, on or towards the north by a Public Road, on or towards the south by Bazar Road, on or towards the east by a Government Bungalow, and on or towards the west and south-west by land belonging to the Maha Rao of Sirohi, and which property is being sold as a furnished Bungalow, with all the household furniture now lying therein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, and Kola, Attorneys for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the defendants.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m., sharp, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Back Road, in the line of David Sassoon Reformatory and opposite to Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai's bungalow, the valuable and handsome made to order the Bombay Cosmopolitan Club's furniture, nearly new, two full size slate billiard tables by John Roberts with balls, cues, &c. complete, one real Chubb's safe on stand, one large sliding dining table for 35 persons made to order, marble top counter, a collection of valuable and rare library books on Poetry and Drama, Bella's letters, fiction, history, biography and Memoirs, mental and moral philosophy, works of art and reference and miscellaneous books, Bombay Gazetteer's volumes, Kipling Rudyards books, novels by Emile Zola and several other books by eminent authors, rich hollow cut glassware, drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, glass door almyras, large cabinets, marble clocks majolicas, jardinieres, English ice boxes, verandah benches Persian carpets copper utensils, bicycles, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS KAPURWADI, SITUATE AT KANDAWADY LANE, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from, and by order of, the mortgagees and at the risk and on account of the mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property in pursuance and exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 24th day of July, 1901, and made between the mortgagor Ramchandra Withoba Balaji of the first part, Bai Heerabai, widow of Withoba Balaji of the second part, the said Bai Heerabai of the third part and the mortgagee of the fourth part.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon being a part of the oart known as Kapurwadi, situate at and fronting the Kandawady Lane, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2428 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 17, and new survey Nos. 7518, 7520 and 7521 and bounded on the east partly by the Bhuleshwar Road now called Girgaum Back Road and partly by the said Kandawady Lane, on the west and north by the Khutterwady Lane and on the south by the property of Wishwanath Damodhar and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward Nos. 1266, 1267, 826, to 833 and Street Nos. 76 to 74 and 2 to 8 and 147 to 151, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the said Ramchandra Withoba Balaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Pestanjee Rustim & Kola, Solicitors for the mortgagee at No. 79 Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with sections 56 and 55 of the Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P Railway Company, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cotton seeds in bags, hurra in bags, bundles of cotton and coir ropes, box of iron nails, bundles of carpet, boxes of luggage, boxes of cigars, bundles of iron bar and hoops, bags of dry chillies, bundles of dates and grocery, cotton and waste cotton in bundles, bundles of waste paper and records, lot of iron hoops and other miscellaneous articles, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th June, 1904.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF ENGLISH AND COUNTRY BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS, SHOP FURNITURE, SAFE, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in Re Vallibhoy Mangalji and Hasarally Vallibhoy, traded as Vallibhoy Mangalji, wholesale and retail English boots and shoes merchants, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th June, 1904, at 2-30 p.m., at shop No. 4, opposite the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, consisting of English and Country Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's boots, shoes, slippers, glass door show cupboards, German iron safe, chairs, benches, coir matting, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, 15th June, 1904.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9.
First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire, Inspection respectfully invited.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 13.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 1-8	= — 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£98	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 5-16	= — 1-8
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 5-8	= unchanged
2 months hence	25 5-8	= do
Spot in New York	55 5-8	= do
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·20 1-2	= do
Berlin	20·41 1-4	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4·87 1-4	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-4 per cent	= + 1-8
6 " " "	2 1-4 per cent	= unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= + 1-8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= + 1-8
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 3-8 per cent	= unchanged
7 day market loans	2 3-8 per cent	= do

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 11 1-8 M.-J., firm.

METALS.
Copper Braziers 63-10.
Yellow metal 6 1-8.
Tin Plates 10 7-6.
Bar iron Belgian 4·19.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-0-0.
Basic Steel Bars £5-0-0

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-9 value.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 33 1-2 J.-J., sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 32 1-2 J.-J., buyers } Firmer.
Brown 30 J.-J., buyers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 32 1-4 J.-A., done firmer.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 40,70,000.
Freight Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 8-6 value.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000. Spot 6·84 plus 12. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 3-8 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 6,000. Arrivals closed steady.

June.-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·46	6·40	6·18
—1	—1	—2
Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·65	5·41	5·35
—3	—3	—3
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·35	5·31	5·31
—3	—3	

Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,000
Do. last year	1,500
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Do. do Continent	1,000
In New York—	
Spot	12·40 — 45
Futures, month of July	11·89 — 40
Do. do. December	9·75 — 28
In New Orleans—	
Spot	12 1-8 — 1-4
Futures, month of Sept.	10·13 — 34
Do. do. Dec.	9·53 — 30
Tone at close	barely steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 13th June, 1904:—

Cotton	5,208 bales.
Wheat	20,435 cwts.
Linseed	24,531 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	16,974 "
Gingellyseed	1,852 "
Poppyseed	10,396 "
Groundnuts	nil
Castorseed	813 "
Rice	69,628 "
Myrabollams	1,121 "
Cottonseed	1,415 "
Mowraseed	195 "
Gram	3,735 "
Joowar	6,691 "
Maize	nil

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	easier
Surats	steady
Good Bhownugger	
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 1-8
3 per cent Rentes	98
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	106
3 1-2per cent Rupee Papers	65 5-16
Bar Silver	25 5-8

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 14.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 5-32d
Do 6	do	do		1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3	do	do		169 3-4
Marks 3	do	do		138
Hongkong 30	Days'	Sight		133 1-2
Shanghai 30	do	do		185
Japan 30	do	do		148 1-2

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady
Cash 98-1
1st Settlement 30th June ... 97-14
Money Market Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 19th May 4 do
Bank of Bengal do 19th May 4 do
Bank of Madras do 31st May 5 do

SEEDS—	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p
Linseed.—Tone firm		
Ready	5 5 0	
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4 14 0	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 6 0	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 9 0	
Poppyseed.—Tone firm		
Ready	5 4 0	
Castorseed—Tone steady		
Ready	20 14 0	21 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone steady
Soft red Ahmedabad ... Rs 26 1 2
Club, No. 1 ... Rs. 27

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ... easier,
Estimated sales ... bales 7,000
Imports ... do 3,000

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·38	6·32	6·10
—8	—8	—8
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·57	5·34	5·28
— 8	—7	—7
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.
5·25	5·24	5·24
—7	—7	—7

COTTON.—Tone quiet.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	241	227	218	June 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	252	239	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	252	239	...	"
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M.-G.	253	245	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	240	232	"
Jalgaum do. ...	...	241	233	"
Khundwa (M.-G.) ...	...	246	...	"
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) / Karanja do. do. do. / Akola do. do. do.	254	247		"
Oomra, good staple M-G				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	253	249	...	"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) ...	258	251	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	280	270	...	"
Surat (M.G.) ...	302	292	...	"
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	256	242	...	"
Do. (H.-G.) ...	253	239	229	"
Muitla (M. G.)	248	235	...	
Bagalkote	...	...	240	
Dhollera (M.-G.) ...	258	244	234	
Do (H. G. ...	255	241	231	F G F
Compta (M G ...	...	...	262	254
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	...	262	254
Westerns	...	...	243	235

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th June.

1. Extract from the "Gazette of India" Military Department, dated Simla 27th May 1904 is published for information:—

No. 498—Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Captain Robert George Snell, is granted the Honorary rank of Major.

2. Copies of the Annual Report 1903-1904 have been received from the Press and can be obtained on application at head-quarters.

By Order,
A. R. SHARP, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EZECHIEL—June 9, at Jessore, the wife of J A Ezechiel, I C S, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 0 29a. Low water, 5-32m., 6-26a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
The Blaney Fund, meeting of subscribers, Messrs. Kemp and Co., Fort, 5 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s. s. Bundesrath will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a. m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater ordered Babu Bala, a Hindu boy, to receive six stripes for stealing a bundle of cotton twist from F shed of the Prince's Dock on Monday evening.—A Mahomedan lad, named Mohidin Ismail was sentenced by the same Magistrate to receive twelve stripes for removing a purse containing Rs. 11 from the coat pocket of one Sonia Devji, while the latter was walking along Kika Street.

RASH DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Sub-Inspector Hassan charged Abba Dhondu, a hack victoria driver, with rash and negligent driving. Mr. Hassan stated that on Monday evening the accused was driving his vehicle along Kalbadevi Road towards Pydhowni on the wrong side of the road. On coming near the corner of the Lohar Street, the horse of the victoria ran into a tram car, knocking down the conductor who was issuing tickets to passengers. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 10.

THE TODDY INDUSTRY.—We have been favoured with a copy of a brochure by Mr. A. F. de Lima, entitled "Bhandarachi Savsarchopadi." The author has taken pains to put his experience and ideas in an intelligible form in order to convey useful information to tappers and distillers and to all who are engaged in drawing toddy and in the manufacture of palm liquors. The pamphlet also throws out useful hints on the object of selecting cocoa palms for tapping. Complaints in respect of toddy in this part of India are by no means uncommon, and there is no doubt at all that the book will prove of great assistance to all who are engaged in the toddy industry,

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—At the J.J. Hospital yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Tanoo Baloo, a Hindu, aged sixty years. The evidence showed that about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 5th instant, the deceased was walking along Soupari Baug Road, when he was knocked down by a carriage belonging to one Ismail Haji and driven by his coachman Cassum Pirkhan. One of the wheels passed over the deceased causing serious injuries to his head and body. When picked up he was unconscious, bleeding from his nose. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he remained in that state, until Monday, when he died. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to concussion of the brain. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH FROM DHATURA POISONING.—Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Rama Lakhma, a Hindu mendicant, aged about sixty-five years. The deceased had no fixed place of residence. He was weak and emaciated and could walk only with the aid of sticks. On Sunday afternoon last a policeman found him lying unconscious in Maruti Lane, Fort, and conveyed him in a bullock cart to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. On being examined at the hospital, he was found to have been suffering from dhatura poisoning. He died on Monday evening. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from dhatura poisoning but under what circumstances the drug was administered to him there was no evidence to show.

A COACHMAN FINED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P.H. Dastur, Sub-Inspector Farrow charged Amar Jeevan, a coachman, in the employ of a Mahomedan, with driving his master's dog-cart in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger public safety. Mr. Delvi, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that about 7 o'clock on Monday evening Mr. George Lund was driving home from Chowpatty and while at the corner of the French Bridge his carriage was run into by the dog-cart, which was then being driven on the wrong side of the road. The shafts of Mr. Lund's carriage were broken and the horse received a slight injury. The damage to the carriage was estimated, at Rs. 12. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 15 out of which Rs. 12 were ordered to be paid to Mr. Lund as compensation. Mr. Lund requested the Court to send the amount to the Adams-Wylie Hospital.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writing on Monday says:—Since writing to you last, intimation has been received here by telegram that heavy rain fell yesterday at Upleta under Gondal, and Panelimoti 5 in. 7cts. being measured. The Agent to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay was to have left Verawal by the 20th, but he came down with his staff to Rajkote yesterday, owing to heavy rain having fallen. At 3 a. m. yesterday 4in. 17cts. were measured and the rivers Khareda and Ojat assumed the appearance of rivers of the first magnitude. The total rainfall at Jetalser is 1 in. 2 cts. The Morvi engine "Success" which was erected in the R. M. R. engine shed is running trial trips on the B. G. J. P. line with mixed and goods trains. She is meant to pull 80-loaded wagons, maintaining a speed of 15 miles an hour. The R. M. and B.G.J.P. have not got such a type of engine.

A LAD'S MID-NIGHT ADVENTURE—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Bartley charged Abdul Mea Inoos, a Mahommedan lad, aged twelve, with stealing an umbrella, belonging to one Abdul Hoosein Noorbhoy a dealer in umbrellas. The accused was further charged with escaping from legal custody. It appears that on Monday afternoon while the complainant was engaged with other customers in his shop, the accused picked up an umbrella and walked off. While attempting to dispose of the umbrella he was arrested by the police on suspicion. He subsequently made a statement and pointed out the shop whence he had stolen the umbrella. He was then taken to the Pydhownee Police station, where he was kept for the night. About mid-night the lad managed to escape from the chowkey by removing an iron bar of a window, the framework of which was found to be rotten. The boy was subsequently re-arrested. The boy's uncle who was in Court, undertook to take care of his nephew who, he said, was a well-behaved boy and was in the employ of a Khoja. The Magistrate in convicting the accused remarked that the Police should thank the boy for having drawn their attention to the rotten state of the window. His Worship sentenced the boy to receive ten stripes for stealing the umbrella and a day's simple imprisonment for escaping from legal custody.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	3	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	15
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	1
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total	8	7	74
Total plague deaths to date	276,029	227,928	
Same date last year	23	21	88

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending yesterday was 512 as against 524 during the previous week. Of the total number 63 died of plague which showed a decrease of 15 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 681 which included 186 deaths from plague.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe heard at the High Court yeterday, a suit in which Mr. William Brock Keen, as official trustee in bankruptcy of William Watson and Company, sued Mr. George Grant Craig for Rs. 1,986 with interest and costs on current account. Mr. Keen sued through his constituted attorney Mr. C. E. Randle, Mr. Binning instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear. A decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff as prayed for.

Sir Henry Seymour King and another sued before the same Judge Mr. Stephen Francis Biddulph for Rs. 3 232 due on 31st December 1903 with interest and costs. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs. The evidence showed the plaintiffs had acted as bankers for the defendant, who had transferred in favour of the firm certain policies, the premia of which were paid by the firm. A decree was passed as prayed for, and relief as to further payments of premia and so forth was granted.

DEALERS IN GLASS BANGLES.

Merwanji Hormasji Katrak sued Kapurchand Mukhoji and others before the same Judge. Mr. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants did not appear. Plaintiff's evidence showed both parties to the suit carried on business in glass bangles. The account was adjusted and signed by the defendants on 1st November 1902.

Mr. Bhandarkar: Rs. 3,060-3-0 were found due.

The Judge: Does he say so or do you only? (Laughter.)

Mr. Bhandarkar: I put it to him my Lord. Witness said the sum mentioned by counsel was due, and now it amounted with interest to Rs 4,523.

A decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff with interest and costs, and further interest on judgment.

SUIT AGAINST BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

Nasarvanji Kavasji Shroff sued Gafurkhan Dandkhan and another. Mr. Saher, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Sayani, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, appeared for the defendants. Mr. Sayani said his clients admitted the claim and otherwise submitted themselves to the order of the Court, they prayed for a little time, but he did not know whether his learned friend would be a little more merciful to them.

The Judge: This is the time for you, make an appeal to him now. (Laughter.)

Mr. Saher: We can't give them time, my Lord, they have just threatened us with filing a schedule in the Insolvency Court.

Mr. Sayani: If we are hard-pressed for payment we shall have to seek the protection of the Insolvency Court,

The Judge: What are your clients?

Mr. Sayani: Building contractors. my Lord.

The Judge: Will two months' time suffice?

Mr. Sayani: I am entirely in the hands of the Court.

Mr. Saher: We pray for a decree for the amount claimed, and after your Lordship has passed it, it will be time enough to consider about a stay of execution.

Mr. Saher put the plaintiff in the box. The claim was for Rs. 2,700. and witness said, in reply to a question from the Bench, that he was unwilling to grant any time to the defendants. Six months ago he had served them with a notice. The first defendant asked for a few days' time, which he granted, but the man never showed his face again. (Laughter.) A decree was passed for plaintiff with interest and costs.

TRANSFERRED TO THE LONG CAUSE LIST.

In the suit of Kasibai, widow, and another against Mahomedali Abdul Husen, Mr. Davur for the plaintiff said there were charges made in the matter. For instance a sum of Rs. 250 was paid at the shop and an entry smuggled in for Rs. 1,250. Counsel said he would have to call evidence to prove all that.

Mr. Weldon, who held Mr. Robertson's brief, said he believed he would have to call evidence on his side. and he was sure it would not last twenty minutes, as short causes were generally supposed to.

Mr. Davur said he had known a short cause that lasted eleven days. (Laughter).

Mr. Weldon said then it was no longer a short cause; it became a long cause. The suit was ordered to be transferred to the long cause list.

EXTENSIVE TRADING IN COTTON.

In the suit of Yasanji Trikamji and others vs. Champsi Parbat and others, Mr. Davur appeared for the plaintiffs. The evidence showed the defendants traded extensively in cotton in the name of Kanji Parbat and Co., and the plaintiffs had endorsed two hundis for Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 50,000 on 29th December last for the accommodation of the defendants. Thus plaintiffs had also advanced Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 65,000 in February last, on the security of certain immoveable properties situated in Mahim, Sat Tad, and Dongri Koli Street, and on the transfer of a mortgage of a property situated in Ghorapdeo. Mr. Davar said an affidavit had been filed by Mr. Bhedwar, engineer to show the property in question was not equal to the value of the claim, it was worth about Rs 1,34,000 while the claim was for Rs. 1,81,836. Defendants were not in British territory. A decree was passed in favour of the plaintiffs with interest and costs In default of its being paid to the plaintiffs within six months the plaintiffs were to be at liberty to apply for the sale of the property, and of the defendants' right, title and interest in the mortgaged property.

SUIT BY A NAWAB.

In a suit by Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan of Hyderabad against Nawab Matamad Davlat Bahadur and his sister Sher Banu, Mr. Davur appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal appeared for the first defendant and Mr. Jardine for the second. The suit was in respect of a property situated in Imambara, to the possession of which the plaintiff claimed absolute title, which, however, was disputed by the first defendant on behalf of himself, also on behalf of his sister, who was for fifty years a lunatic, as her Committee of Lunacy. Mr. Davur proposed to call evidence. Mr. Robertson said it was a long cause, involving questions of pedigree.

Mr. Jardine supported Mr. Robertson's application, and read his client's statement of her case, remarking that the statement had not been sworn to yet, but a copy of the draft statement had been supplied to the other side. It was stated in the document that the defendants' sending a notice to the Improvement trust did not constitute slander of title and the plaintiff was not entitled to claim Rs. 10,000 as damages. She was a descendant of the original owner of the property, and the plaintiff had disclosed no cause of action. Mr. Davur said the first defendant was quite satisfied by making a modest statement for himself, while as Committee of Lunacy for the poor woman, he dared to make all sorts of allegations in her name. The Judge postponed the hearing, and granted permission to each party to inspect the other's documents in connection with the case.

SUIT AGAINST A LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE.

In the suit of Bharmal Versi and Co. against Khimji Hirji Kayani, Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya appeared for the plaintiffs, and asked for a decree against the defendant as the heir and legal representative of Hirji Kayani, deceased, for Rs. 4,210 due on a current account, which had been adjusted previous to Hirji's death. A decree with costs was passed in favour of the plaintiffs.

LIEUTENANT G. J. DAVIS, I. M. S., with the Tibet Expedition, reports a case of spontaneous rupture of the spleen which occurred in the Chumbi Valley in February last. The victim was a Nepalese driver of a Yak Corps, who was employed at his ordinary duties up to the day of his death, had never complained of illness, nor of having been struck by anybody, and had never injured himself. He suddenly complained of intense pain in his side, and died in about an hour. "Post mortem" examination showed that the spleen was enlarged to twice its normal size and was very soft. Lieutenant Davis says that the case is of great medico-legal interest, especially to all medical practitioners in India, as the facts concerning it appear to be extremely well authenticated.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

Tuesday.—Pressure has risen slightly to rapidly in north east India, and slightly to briskly in north west India, while it shows a tendency to fall in the south of the Peninsula and lower Burma. Pressure is in moderate to large defect at the coast stations round the northern half of the Bay, and winds have fallen off in strength on the Bengal coast. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, in Bengal, Behar, Chota Nagpur, and the West Coast and a few showers in the Central Provinces. Darjeeling has received 5 inches; Pendra 4 1-2; Mergui 4; Dinajpur 3; Barisal and Calicut 2; and Saugor Island, Gaya, and Karwar 1 1-2. In the Bay the monsoon current is likely to give rain during the next 24 hours on the Burma Coast and showers in Bengal, Behar and Chota Nagpur. The Arabian Sea current has apparently decreased slightly in strength and is not likely to give heavy rain during the day, but light to moderate rain is probable on the West Coast and showers are possible in the Deccan and south India. The weather continues fine in north west India.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A MILL.

A portion of the floor of the Adamji Peerbhoy Mill, at Tardeo which was built over a well gave way on Sunday last, and sank into the well which contained thirty-two feet of water, taking with it about fifty weaving looms and a portion of the roof. The damage caused to the mill is estimated at about Rs. 30,000. The accident having occurred at the time when the mill was closed, there was no one near the place and hence nobody was injured. The mill was purchased by Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy about eight months ago, and he was not then informed of the existence of the well. The property formerly belonged to Bai Avabai Petit and was called the Oriental Mill.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts	Colaba In. Cts
Previously registered	9 01	8 80	7 64
Tuesday, 14th June	0 02	1 12	00 52
Total	9 03	9 92	8 16
Total fall to 14th June, '03	9 20	10 41	11 29
Total fall to 14th June, '02	8 56	8 88	9 43

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

	In.	Cts.
Tuesday, 14th June	0	00

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 14TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Average hours.	Temperature in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jask	29·489	NNE	8	95·3	80·2	60	.....	0·00	0·11
Muscat	29·498	WNW	4	97·8	92·5	43	.....	0·00	— 0·36
Aden	29·679	NE	5	95·3	83·3	72	.....	0·00	— 0·00
Lahore	29·349	SW	1	110·9	82·3	46	.....	0·35	0·04
Sirsa	?	SW	9	109·3	92·6	49	.....	1·16	+ 0·67
Delhi	29·398	SW	8	106·7	89·7	58	.....	0·87	— 0·66
Agra	29·378	SW	10	106·5	90·4	42	0·02	0·11	— 0·46
Cawnpore	29·376	WNW	9	104·4	87·8	41	.....	0·33	— 0·83
Allahabad	29·386	W	9	104·6	85·5	44	.....	0·00	— 1·12
Jhansi	29·450	WNW	8	102·8	86·2	61	.....	1·15	+ 0·01
Jacobabad	29·368	ESE	5	120·0	81·6	57	.....	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·529	W	12	93·9	83·8	67	.....	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·511	W	11	106·2	82·6	58	.....	0·38	+ 0·30
Ajmere	29·525	W		102·4	81·5	62	.....	1·15	+ 0·65
Deesa	29·588	SW	26	104·6	81·6	63	.....	0·00	— 0·27
Ahmedabad	29·617	SW	7	104·5	81·6	61	.....	0·01	— 1·51
Bhuj	29·545	SW	30	95·3	80·9	79	.....	0·00	— 0·47
Jamnagar	29·588	WSW	32	97·6	80·7	62	.....	0·09	— 0·77
Dwarka	29·610	WSW	27	89·9	85·8	77	.....	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·624	W	19	90·4	77·6	81	.....	0·81	— 0·28
Bhavnagar Para.	29·646	SW	16	103·6	81·5	65	.....	0·00	— 1·55
Veraval	29·642	W	25	86·6	83·3	80	.....	0·40	— 1·22
Neemuch	29·570	WSW	22	99·5	77·7	59	.....	2·08	+ 1·08
Indore	29·619	W	15	93·6	75·1	70	.....	1·29	— 0·03
Saugor	29·533	W	15	98·4	80·1	60	.....	0·08	— 1·41
Jubbulpore	29·517	W	5	97·0	78·6	64	0·19	2·75	+ 0·74
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	29·615	NW	16	98·7	80·6	57	.....	0·03	— 1·94
Raipur	29·522	SW	12	91·6	74·9	81	0·07	1·78	— 0·40
Nagpur	29·568	W	10	101·2	82·5	55	.....	0·63	— 2·29
Amraoti	29·601	WNW	17	97·2	79·5	58	.....	0·74	— 1·83
Akola	29·624	NW	17	98·8	77·9	59	.....	0·52	— 1·36
Surat	29·662	SW	13	91·1	81·1	74	0·02	2·02	— 0·14
Malegaon	29·636	W	21	95·9	75·0	68	.....	0·87	— 1·48
Bombay	29·710	WSW	17	88·3	80·4	83	0·14	7·62	+ 1·35
Poona	29·699	WSW	28	89·5	74·3	66	.....	0·04	— 2·19
Ahmednagar	29·705	WSW	18	87·4	73·9	84	.....	0·55	— 2·62
Aurangabad	29·645	WNW	25	90·8	72·2	59	.....	1·03	...
Sholapur	29·693	SW	21	97·7	75·0	57	.....	2·18	+ 0·33
Ratnagiri	29·737	W	14	88·3	76·4	79	0·50	12·18	+ 1·58
Bijapur	29·701	WNW	20	91·4	?	69	.....	0·35	— 2·01
Belgaum	29·739	W	26	75·8	68·8	88	0·10	11·33	+ 7·68
Mormugoa	29·756	W	10	82·5	75·4	91	0·70	19·87	+ 9·05
Karwar	29·789	SW	9	80·1	74·5	81	1·55	24·34	+ 6·85
Mangalore	29·810	Clm	7	88·4	74·4	92	1·21	15·42	+ 2·63
Calicut	29·824	ENE	7	80·7	73·2	92	1·74	23·53	+ 6·21
Cochin	29·841	NNW	?	83·2	74·7	87	0·41	17·63	+ 3·77
Bangalore	29·801	W	15	82·8	66·8	83	.....	0·48	— 1·51
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·666	W	11	96·9	76·2	66	0·15	0·66	— 1·44
Masulipatam	29·604	WNW	S	99·7	84·0	73	.....	0·10	— 2·17
Bellary	29·719	W	15	91·0	76·3	60	.....	2·49	+ 1·45
Cuddapa	29·705	W	M	97·2	79·9	65	.....	1·28	— 0·36
Madras	29·728	W	10	101·5	84·5	47	.....	0·17	— 0·92
Coimbatore	29·785	SW	8	84·4	70·1	82	.....	3·98	+ 0·21
Trichinepoly.	29·739	SW	9	97·6	79·8	61	.....	0·00	— 0·80
Nagapatam	29·720	W	11	99·7	82·5	59	.....	0·38	— 0·25
Colombo	29·842	SW	10	85·0	78·0	85	.....	4·89	+ 0·31

In column Wind, "Rate per hours" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Railfall:—J. J. H.=0·01 (10·79); G. T. H.=0·02 (11·58) St. G. H.=0·01 (8·81); C. P.=0·14 (7·62).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen briskly in Rajputana and at Delhi and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere. The barometer is still from ·1 to ·13 below normal in the Punjab and United Provinces, about normal in Rajputana, Sind and Central India, and generally above it elsewhere.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been strong in Gujarat, Berar, Lower Sind, the Bombay Presidency and at Bangalore and Bellary.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° in defect at Karwar and Raipur, and 5° to 6° in excess at Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar; minimum 5° to 6° in excess at Cawnpore, Agra and Dehli. The maximum varied from 120° at Jacobabad to 76° at Belgaum and the minimum from 93° at Sirsa to 67° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over the greater part of the country.

Rain.—Calicut 1·74in., Karwar 1·55in., Mangalore 1·21in., and Cochin, Hyderabad (Deccan), Goa, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Raipur, Jubbulpore and Agra light to moderate showers.

Weather.—The monsoon gradient is less steep than it has been for the past few days and rainfall is likely to decrease in amount along the West Coast.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 13th June 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dez. Fah. ...inches	29·685
Temperature of the air ...degrees	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·8
Dew Point	73·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·818
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ...degrees	88·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·5
General Directions of Wind.*	WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	430
Fall of Rain	0·11
Total fall during month	7·56
" " year	7·65
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th June	0·06

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY.—JUNE 12TH.

10 p.m.	83·3
MONDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 13TH.	
6 a.m.	82·8
10 a.m.	84·4
2 p.m.	86·6
p.m.	85·0

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Scindia, 2,050 tons, Captain J E T Butler, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Calcutta 4th May via Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 1,302 tons, Captain S R Hartley arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Colombo 9th June, with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. Veevers as passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P & O S N Co's steamer Chusan, 7,852 tons, Captain A Thompson, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—
For Colombo Mr and Mrs Pacore, Mr R N T Meerza, Mr J C Godley and Mr Summa Bhicoo.
For Singapore—Mr H M Meerza.
For Penang—Mr L Menasche, Mr J Adler, and Mr J Menasche.
For Sydney—Mr W J Good, and Mr R J Hunter.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, the 10th June should be regarded as a Full, and Saturday the 11th June as a Half weather working day for steamers in the Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Canning ... Wilson ... R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr H C Somerville	Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	De Berry 31-5	R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lt-Comdr Gr Gardner	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr Rowsell	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat Baluchi	—	—
Do Karen	—	—
Do Pathan	—	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 14.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	788	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	4656	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Palitana	1934	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Jelunga	2361	Windebank			M M & Co
Huzara	1386	McClelland			M M & Co
Ormidale	2305	Hamilton			W & A G & Co
Avoca	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Canara	1216	Carey			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Akbar	1440	Baldwin			H C Joosub
Urlana	3384	Thomson			M M & Co
Aratoon Apcar	2931	Fey			The Bombay Co
Kalibia		Tait			W & A Graham & Co
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Gibraltar	2473	Knagg			W & A Graham & Co
Vadala	2161	Spinner			M M & Co
Secundra	1675	Babb	+		M M & Co
Saga	699	Mae			F F Campbell and Co
St Dunsten	2776	Fortay			K Nixon & Co
Muttra	2085	Alexander			M M & Co
Lawada	2124	Hodgson			M M & Co
Islanda	3360	Anderson			M M & Co
Kapurthala	720	Watson			M M & Co
G Heim	758	Erikson			M S E Anglia
Africa	1302	Hartley			M M & Co
Scindia	2050	Butler			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Swaledale	1317	Manship	Antwerp	18-6	M M & Co
B	Lindula	2180	Tucker	D'goa Bay	15-6	M M & Co
C	Tokio	2481	Jones	Hull	18-6	F Muir & Co
D	Fazilka	2460	Wilson	Dunkirk	20-6	M M & Co
H	Bundesrath	1375		Zanzibar	15-6	A Strandes
K	Ashruf	223	Newly	Mauritius	19-6	C H Joosub
	R I M S Clive		Beauchamp			R I M
N	Ahmedi	1460	Hansen		18-6	B & P S N Co
N	Monsoori	1735	Hunaab	Jeddah	28-6	B & P S N Co
O	Provan	560	Sheppard	Antwerp	18-6	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Indravati	573	Mahomed	B Negar	16-6	Shepherd
Courland	760	Ebrahim	M Goa	15-6	Shepherd
Satranji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	18-6	Shepherd
Pauani	552	Mahomed	Bhownagar	15-5	Shepherd

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Age.
1	Chusan	7852	Thompson	China	15-6	P & O Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Saporiti	Genoa	15-6	G Ferrero
4	Ischia	2784	Maganzini	China	17-6	G Ferrero
5	Florida	2049	Mathews	Genoa	22-6	J M & Co
6	Oriental	3185	Spicer	Aden	18-6	P and O Co
7	Nawab	2001	Ton	Calcutta	18-6	T M & Co
9	Counsellor	3176	Cowrie	Liverpool	22-6	K Nixon & Co
12	Egypt	4178	London	London	9-7	P & O Co
15	Lismore	2227	Sloane			F Muirs & Co
16	Dumra	762	Williams	Karachi	18-6	M M & Co
10&11	Trifels	4028	Feltrup	Karachi	21-6	Glade & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Nevasa	1945	Hirst	Zanzibar		M M & Cy

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Africa s	Hartley	Colombo, June 9
	Scindia s	Butler	Calcutta, May 4
14	R I M S Clive	Beauchamp	Berbera, June 6

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Henzada s	Cutbush	Persian Gulf
	Olympia s	Osborne	Liverpool, &c
	Alavia s	Peel	Aden
	Malta s	Daniel	London
	City of Oxford s	Halley	Liverpool, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer R Rubattino, Saporite for Genoa,
Steamer Chusan, Thompson for Shanghai.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Scindia for Calcutta and &c.
Steamer Islanda for Calcutta and &c.
Steamer Urlana for Calcutta and &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June	Name.	Tons.	From
10	Reichenfels	2982	Hamburg

DEPARTURES.

June	Names.	Tons.	For
10	Putiala	1929	Rangoon
10	Upada	3382	Bombay
10	Lord Kelvin	1232	Bombay
10	Palma	5367	London
10	Zweena	1023	Rangoon
11	Planet Mars	2838	Aden
11	Anglo African	2630	Hamburg
11	Syram	891	Rangoon
11	Kt Errant	4770	Ajmeer

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JUNE 13, 10-35 A.M.

The B I S N Co's steamer Wensleydale, left yesterday.
The B I S N Co's steamer Rewa, left London on the evening of the 12th instant.
The P and O Co's steamer Sunda, arrived in London on the morning of the 13th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Counsellor s—129 bales cotton; 6000 cwt wheat and 819 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers; 15 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 15 bales wool G Goman Mull; 25 bales wool M Ballia.

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—2000 cwt castorseed Sanday and Co; 60 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 1001 cwt myrabollams Padumsee Jethabhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Fazilka s—2000 cwt wheat Waghjee Becher,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Counsellor s—1930 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Provan s—220 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 2000 cwt wheat Waghjee Becher; 50 cwt gum J Nurbheram.
Swaledale s—2024 cwt castorseed Sandy and Co; 4000 cwt rapeseed Nansee Khairaz and Co; 1895 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trifels s—715 bales cotton; 4005 cwt rapeseed and 400 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros; 440 bales cotton Glade and Co; 330 bales cotton; 101 cwt linseed A Blaschbeck and Co; 6003 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 18 cases bristles H Sulzer and Co; 1679 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 1000 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 369 cwt fenelseed P Jethabhoy; 25 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 200 cwt gum J Nurbheram 7 pots geranium oil Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Trifels s—2000 cwt poppyseed ernst Lam and Co; 53 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Counsellor s—200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Florida s—200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 18 cwt gingellyseed V Yeshwant and Co; 114 cwt costeneseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—5 cwt sharkfins B A Mahomed; 10 cwt dryfish R M Jaffer and Co; 55 cwt sharkfins R Dhunjee and Co.
Chusan s—40 lbs bornal P Soonjee and Co; 1 case soffran M M Essabhoy; 36 chests opium S D Sassoon and Co; 19 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 31 chests opium Talati and Co; 12 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 9 chests opium Selas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—33 chests opium R S N Talati and Co; 32 chests opium E Noordin and Co; 2 chests opium C Bomanjee and Co; 40 chests opium David Sasson and Co; 63 chests opium Talati and Co; 17 chests opium C A Rehiman; 42 chests opium A K Jabrahan; 8 chests opium M M Bohor; 12 chests opium Silas E Sasson.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1904.

FRANCE ON INDIA.

In the "Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels," is quoted that old oft-repeated charge against the British administration of India, "que l'Angleterre exige de trop lourds impôts, et, outre cela, retire du pays, pour les faire passer en Angleterre, des sommes trop considerables." It seems hopeless ever to dispossess Europe of this impression, fostered by cranks at home and by the Congress out here. These hoary delusions are like the family of polypes which, "teste" M. Moquin Taudon, you may cut, turn inside out, cut again, and so on "ad lib" and they are none the worse. Nevertheless the facts are that, so far from Britain taking anything from India, the British tax-payer undertakes much of the burden which is properly incumbent upon India. He bears the whole charge of India's naval defence; he keeps up the reserve of Military strength for her defence on land; he undertakes almost the entire cost of securing the routes by which these reinforcements can reach India, Aden being the only post on those routes which India pays for; finally he alone provides the maintenance of the common Crown, 350 millions of Indian subjects pay nothing whatever for the support of the Emperor of India. In quoting the charge made against the Indian Government by its assailants, M. J. Chailley-Bert, the writer of the articles on "l'Inde et les projets de M. Chamberlain," observes "Je leur en laisse la responsabilite." Nevertheless, in his approaching work upon India, we may certainly expect from so great an authority a decisive pronouncement on the subject. Meanwhile let us consider what are these "trop lourds impots" demanded from India by England, and the "sommes trop considerables" drawn by the latter from the former. The first we shall find to aggregate only £33,301,800; the latter, as the Government of India has recently stated, are about six millions yearly. The first named came to about 13d. per head of the population of British India. The latter are the cost, in service of Englishmen, or in interest of war-debt, of the Pax Britannica, an amount indeed small for that great boon! The total income of India by the estimates of last year was £76,355,400. Of this total the sum of £23,128,600 was not from imposts, at all, but was the actual earnings of the profitable State investments in Railways and Irrigation; £477,300 were returns from other Public Works; £2,692,500 were the earnings of Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint; £730,600 were interest on investments; £640,400, miscellaneous, were deductions for civil pensions, and receipts for Stationery and Printing, etc.; £1,039,600 were Receipts by Military Department, such as subscriptions, for military pensions, sale of malt liquor, contributions on various accounts from the British Government and price of stores bought by them; £1,323,500 were Receipts by Civil Departments, namely, earnings of Jails, Law Courts, Schools and other departments. The total of all these heads of revenue not derived from taxation is £30,032,500, which leaves only the Budget-Heads I to XI, aggregating £16,322,900, to represent the "trop lourds impots."

But further examination shows that some of these last also are not 'imposts' e.g. opium, £4,381,800, which in British India is the yield of State trade, wherein the Government buys the opium from the cultivators at Rs. 3 per pound and sells it at large profit, and in Native States is a duty on their opium exported through our sea ports; similarly Forest, £1,318,700, represents the proceeds of State arboricultural enterprise: Tributes, £601,100, are treaty payments by Native States: Registration, £321,700, represents voluntary payments for this service rendered to the holders of bonds and deeds: Customs, £3,613,300, can hardly be regarded as an impost which "l'Angleterre exige," being levied mainly on British Commerce: Provincial Rates £2,784,500 are the local assessments for local purposes—roads, schools, hospitals, remuneration of rural notables, village accountants, etc. There remain, then, of actual imposts upon the people of British India, a total of £33,381,800, as follows:—Land Revenue £19,109,700, Salt £4,953,300, Stamps £3,546,900, Excise £4,505,100, Assessed Taxes £1,186,800; which of these is peculiar to India, improper, or excessive. The salt duty has just been reduced, being regarded rather as a special resource for war than an ordinary fiscal expedient. Like the tax on tobacco in Europe it is a reasonable charge upon an article which though not an absolute necessary of life is an indispensable luxury. Tobacco in India is free, its taxation would be much more keenly felt than that of salt. Excise on liquor and drugs is imposed in all countries as a tax on indulgence and a restraint on excess. Stamp duties on litigation and commercial transactions are universal and need no defence. What remains then, whereon to base accusation against the Indian Government, except the land revenue of nineteen millions sterling, or, say, 1s. 1d. per head of the population of British India? Out of this about 1s. per head is spent on their defence; which is excessive, this defence charge, or the share of agricultural produce taken to meet that charge?

In table II of the "Statistical Review of the Income and Wealth of British India" (Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, 30th June 1902) the total values of the agricultural produce of British India. "excluding Upper Burma and Beluchistan" because not annexed in 1875 "but including Berar," are shown as aggregating, in 1875, Rs. 348,43,11,450, and in 1895 Rs. 555,60,15,720. In both cases the value of opium production is taken only at that paid by Government to the cultivators, viz., Rs. 5 per seer in 1875 and Rs. 6 per seer in 1895. Two years ago Lord Curzon stated the average annual value of agricultural produce for all British India at 450 crores. This is clearly too cautious. Nevertheless accepting that figure, then, by immemorial custom, and by the fiscal rules laid down by Raja Todar Mal, the Minister of Akbar, (see the Ain-i-Akbari), the State share is one-third of the average agricultural produce of 20 year cycles; and contribution of that share for the purposes of the State constitutes the holders' title to their lands, which are resumable on failure of payment. Thus by custom, rule and practice of the past, the Indian Government should take, even on Lord Curzon's figures, one-third of 450 crores, 150 crores or 100 millions sterling, yearly as land revenue. The Indian Government actually does take only 19 millions; it takes less than one-fifteenth of the average produce, instead of one-third. It has practically dropped its claim to any specific share of the produce; it claims in theory one-half, and takes in practice less than one-third of the margin which statistics show, at each re-settlement, as remaining over to the land holder after allowing for all possible expenses including maintenance of himself and family. It follows that, if numbers and congestion of population continue to increase, and agricultural holdings consequently continue to diminish by subdivision, the time must come when, however great the value of the produce, there will be no margin for the Government to share and the land revenue will have gradually disappeared. In the face of these facts is it still maintainable that "l'Angleterre exige de trop lourds impôts"? There remains the charge that "Outre cela (l'Angleterre) retire du pays (l'Inde) des sommes trop considerables."

The total Home charges for 1903-04 are £18,275,300, but the Government of India has recently stated the net 'drain' to be about six millions. This is the actual amount which is remitted without direct commercial equivalent, though it represents great indirect gain as hereafter shown. The other 12 millions are in no sense 'drain.' If a private individual borrows money in Europe, creates wealth therewith in India, and buys drafts with a portion of his profits to remit the interest due on the borrowed capital. Is this a drain on his resources, a tribute, paid in Europe! This is what the Government of India does in its Department of Public Works, which works not only pay all their Home remittance from their profits, but, as Lord Curzon pointed out in the last Budget debate, contribute 1¼ millions to meet the Home remittance on other borrowed capital, the profits of which, being indirect, do not provide the actual cash for the interest due. Again, if a private individual buys, as most of us do, European goods in preference to Indian manufactures, because he gets better money's worth, has he a profitable commercial equivalent or are the remittances in payment mere drain and tribute? Is India, then, being bled because its Government buys its stores in the best market, or should that Government not pay its bills? Therefore, the Indian Government states the net remittance without direct equivalent at only six millions; properly excluding all remittances for which it pays directly from the profits of its investments or for which it has value received in goods. The six millions of 'drain' thus comprise only two items, namely payments for actual service rendered, and the price of the peace and prosperity we see around us. The first of these, is composed of (a) the Home cost of British soldiers, includiug pensions and furlough pay of officers and (b) furlough pay and pensions of British officials; the second is so much of the interest of cost of wars as the Indian Government cannot provide out of surplus profits of other investments. We say 'other' investments, because this so-called unproductive debt—e. g. the cost of the suppression of the mutiny—is itself really profitable investment in the peace, law and order obtained by the outlay. The Home cost of British soldiers, or of British officials, is also to be reckoned in the price of this peace, law and order. It is part of the working expenses which, with the interest on capital account, make up the cost to India of an investment in British qualities, the profits of which may be measured by comparison of the India of 1904 with that of 1804 and of 1704, Six millions of this cost is paid in Britain—is it therefore without equivalent? Six millions is the total remittance, to Britain from India, which is not represented by goods delivered or by actual cash earned and paid in for remittance by the Railway and Irrigation investments of the Indian Government; and even that six millions is fully represented by the indirect profits to India of the Pax Britannica. Is it then still maintainable that the Indian Government "retire du pays, pour les faire passer en Angleterre, des sommes trop considerables?"

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS,

To the dispassionate onlooker political parties in Australia appear to be in a remarkable state of indefiniteness. It is true that with three parties in existence such a statement may seem extraordinary, but the present situation in regard to Commonwealth affairs affords ample proof of its accuracy. There is the Labour Party which is at present in power, there is the Liberal Party led by Mr, Deakin, the late Premier, and there is the Conservative Party headed by Mr. Reid; but take away the party labels, and you have three sets of politicians whose immediate policies leave little to choose between them. But for the ultimate ideals of the present Ministerial Party the permanent cleavage between all might be exclusively represented by the support given by one or other of them to Free Trade or Protection. The common agreement of Australians upon most points affecting their interests has had its influence upon the recent crisis in Commonwealth politics, and we find a leading Melbourne Journal so painfully conscious of the absence of a real party conflict that it declares the Federal crisis, which promised to be so serious, has already reached the farcical stage. In justice to the Ministerialists it must be said that this declension is none of their doing. It has been brought about by the anxiety of leaders of the other two parties to regain the loaves and fishes of Government. The Labour Party is on its trial, and Mr. Watson in making his statement of policy put forward a moderate programme of legislation for the current and the next Session. While that programme was being prepared, the ex-Premier Mr. Deakin and Mr. Reid the late leader of the Opposition, were in negotiation to form a coalition to oust the Labour Ministry and take office in their stead. The programme they privately agreed upon was almost in every particular identical with that put forward by the new Premier.

Mr. Watson's proposals represent the irreducible minimum for any Commonwealth Government at the present stage, and it is clear that the negotiations between Mr. Deakin and Mr. Reid were designed simply to put the latter in office. The scheme, however, failed in an unexpected manner. Mr. Deakin was prepared to efface himself, but the majority of his supporters refused to assist Mr. Reid to the Premiership, They remembered against him his curious attitude when Mr. Deakin felt compelled to resign on the Arbitration Bill. Mr. Reid gave his personal support to the late Premier on that measure, but protested too strongly that he left his followers free to vote according to conscience. The Labour Party had no desire to compel Mr. Deakin to resign, but the accession of a number of votes given by members of the Reid Party with an ulterior political motive effected the late Government's defeat. When Mr, Watson took office it was felt that his ministry could not last long, but Mr. Reid's second manœuvre to gain power has signally failed and with the programme outlined, there seems no reason why the present ministry should not remain in power as long as any of its predecessors. In the state of parties in the Federal Parliament an absolute majority is not essential to the continuance of a Government, and in fact has not been enjoyed by any Cabinet since the Federal Parliament began. Mr Watson's proposals for early legislation include the Arbitration Bill, the Federal Capital Bill, a Trade Marks Bill, a Bill for the appointment of a High Commissioner in London, a Federal Old Age Pension Bill, financial measures and a Bill to authorise a survey for a West Australian Railway in connection with the scheme for a trans-continental line. There are also an Electoral Bill and a measure dealing with adulteration. The Navigation Bill is to be referred to a Royal Commission and the Premier apologises for this resort to a time honoured device of Governments by declaring that the Commission will be "only a little one." An Iron Bounties Bill and an Inter-State Bill are postponed. The Government, contrary to expectation, has put forward a sensible scheme for military defence. But the controversies of the future are foreshadowed by a measure to be introduced next Session for making the tobacco industry a State monopoly. At present this industry is a private monopoly and as the Government have the right to take it over, they propose to do so. They do not, however, propose to retail tobacco and the time is not yet when, as a legislator facetiously remarked, the Government will give Australians free cigars. What is not unlikely, however, is that by its action in regard to the Federal constitution, the trans-continental railway and the Federal Capital, the present Government may do a great deal towards consolidating the Commonwealth, and ending the inter-State jealousies which at present exist.

THE "Indian Medical Gazette" says:—"We are glad to hear that the Amir of Afghanistan is desirous of having an Officer of the Indian Medical Service permanently stationed at Kabul. This is quite in accordance with the old traditions of the Service, and we hope that the Government of India will see their way to appoint such an Officer."

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 30th April, amounted to Rs. 2,281. Total earnings from 1st January to 30th April were Rs. 32,098.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 30th April amounted to Rs. 5,353, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,927. Total earnings from 1st January to 30th April were Rs. 67,638, amounting to an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 16,714.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 30th April amounted to Rs. 18,831, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,181. Total earnings from 1st July to 30th April were Rs. 2,75,523, amounting to a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,49,663.

H. E. SIR HENRY BLAKE, Governor of Ceylon, has received the following telegram dated St. Louis, 7th June, from Mr Francis, President of the Exhibition:—"Ceylon pavilion opened yesterday; representative people of this and other countries attending and expressing great admiration of building and exhibits; congratulations on efficiency of Commissioner Bois and associates; Exposition management bows acknowledgment for Ceylon participations."

A NEW Polo Club has been started in Calcutta and, says the "Indian Planters' Gazette," quite a good story is recounted in connection with one of the earlier games of the Club. A player had been narrating his thrilling experiences of the morning (for that is the time of day the revels are held), and has the harrowing tale drew to a close, the audience asked for enlightenment as to the net result of the combat. "We won by a goal and two chukkers" came the ready reply; "and I shot the goal myself," he added. Being a Scotchman, he failed to notice the sickly smile that went round as they tenderly enquired with one breath—"and who shot the chukkers?"

IT is notified for the information of all interested in an connected with the work of the St. John Ambulance Association, that the official Store Depot of that Association in India is at the Sassoon Institute Building, Fort, Pombay, and is in charge of Mr. George Lund, the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Centre, to whom application for stores should be made. Small stocks of stores are also kept up by the Bengal, Madras, Central Provinces, Baluchistan and Sind Centres, respectively located in Calcutta, Madras, Jabalpur, Quetta and Karachi. The First Aid Manual has been translated into Gujarati, Marathi, Urdu and Burmese; the Nursing Manual into Gujarati and Marathi.

TONG SYAK LING, a dismissed clerk in North Borneo, writes as follows, according to a contemporary, to his employer:—"Let me remain in your company. You cannot get a clerk so clever as I am. I was the smartest boy in school and got three prizes from the Archbishop of Sarawak and Singapore. You can see now that I have a fine and beautiful face, and I think that I am the handsomest fellow among all the inhabitants here." It seems that his unappreciative employer desires him to put his fine and beatiful face in a sack.

ITALIAN ROMANCES BY AN ENGLISH PEN.

IN the first rank of Italian novelists of to-day stand Gabriel d' Anunzio and Fogazzaro. But theirs are works of style, more poems than romances—Anunzio's particularly, presenting the character of a great symphony. They have not received the heritage of Manzoni and of Massimo d' Azeglio. That mantle has fallen on English shoulders. It is Ouida who faithfully reproduces the morals of the land of flowers and of the sun, as a set-off against the fog and spleen of Britain. To a grain of light fancy and fine irony she joins a rare sentiment of the poetry of Catholicism, and the indisputable advantage due to a long sojourn in the same country. This sojourn has given her an insight into the character of the people surrounding her, better than the keenest observer can ever get in his travels. Besides she possesses in an eminent degree the essentially feminine privilege which consists in reflecting upon and comparing surrounding things. Her readers must have been struck by the expressive tableaux of Italian life of all the ranks of society exhibited in "Ariadne" and "Fascarel," "In a Winter City" and "Signa." La Villa Farinola.

HER HOME FOR YEARS.

In the neighbourhood of Florence is a grand ancient residence, situated in the midst of vine-yards and of hills water by a river, the gardens about its remind one of England. The terrace in front has a fine view of the Val di Pisa, the monastery of Certosa, and a picturesque turn of the Val d' Arno gives a glimpse of the spur of the Apennines, and of the summits of the Carrara mountains changing colour every hour of the day. The whole country is leafy and ravishing with its winding bye-paths shaded by high hedges, its farms with their grey walls hid under the poplars and the olives, its fields of wheat scaling over hillocks or sunk in valleys, its festoons of vine and the green and red carpet decked with the wild tulips in spring. When we pass from the terrace of the villa to the vestibule decorated with plants, statues and busts, we see the banquetting hall transformed into the billiard room which takes up the whole length of the villa. A lobby communicates with the upper floor and is continued all round. Over this immense piece opens the ball-room overlooking the gardens, with walls of pale green, heightened by white bas-reliefs. To the left of the vestibule is the chamber wherein are ranged with a considerable number of portraits, all the objects of art collected by Ouida during her stay in Italy. Above the windows two golden eagles which belonged to the great Napoleon extend their large wings. The style of furniture is Louis XV. On the other side is another-room where she works in winter. There is a Venetian writing table with her books and her pictures, for the author is an artist too. From here we pass on to the dining-room literally encumbered with old porcelain and flowers which she passionately loves and puts everywhere. Below are the chapel, a large vaulted hall, offices and kitchen. Outside are the stables hid behind rose laurels and the large apartment where citron trees are sheltered in winter and where the gurgling and the spouting of waters is mingled with the perfume of dry herbs. This vast habitation has two other floors, where if need be, a division of troops may be lodged. This melange of caprice wholly English and of poetry plainly Italian is what expresses sufficiently the nature of her talent.

ARIADNE.

Ariande is but the story of a dream. One of the noblest of women is lost by her unshaken fidelity to a unique love. She is a young girl an orphan wandering about Rome and knowing no one. The Eternal city, ever open to beauty and to genius, gives Gioja a noble welcome. The bungler Crispin, a dilettante, a lover of books, a numismatist and an antiquary offers her in his house the shelter which a devoted servant tenders to a young exiled queen. Maryx, the great sculptor makes her his pupil and would willingly make her his wife. But Gioja lives for Art only. It is her unique passion. She works, she dreams, she walks in the midst of gods whom she resembles in her serenity. Beautiful as a master piece of Praxitiles, she remains insensible to all homage, ingorant of every Christian law of every modern sentiment, of every feminine vanity, cold as the marble she works upon with a manly hand till love comes to strike her with thunder. The man who inspires it is the poet, Hilarion. He is the competitor of Heine and of Musset, but is perhaps more sceptical than either. Blase of the passion he inspires, he is sensibl to certain perversities only. He is however always capable of seeking in love a source of inspiration, a subject of study. Would it not be piquant to make this Pallas Atheni descend from her pedestal, to make this more than virginal heart beat, to revive his taleats in her smiles and in the tears of an impassive creature whose bosom has known no thrill? Gioja suffers this love as does a victim of classic days. For her perhaps it is no question of fall. She gives her life, with eyes and soul raised to Heaven whom she takes to witness her absolute sacrifice. Hilarion soon wearies of her. He fears her sublime purity. An artistic sentiment, the timorous respect for the beautiful, which outlives with him every virtue, will not let him lower her to the rank of his other mistresses. But he will cast her off: more, he will end by hating her for all his crimes to which she metes out a silent inexhaustible pardon. Her hand that wrought a masterpiece, guided by love for an instant, is now paralysed. For she is forsaken and her happiness is gone. Her beautiful intelligence wanders. Insanity intervenes to suspened the agonies she endures. Then her reason awakes with her genius to produce a spirtualised god-like portrait of the ungrateful one. She wishes that he may see it and be reminded of the past. Hilarion does see it and does perhaps regret, but he does not return, nor will he, except it be to be present at the last sigh of her he has killed. At this supreme moment he is seized with love for his victim. He loves her dead. This is his punishment.

MANIA FOR HELLENISM.

In this romance where it would be easy to cull beauties of the first order, we breathe from end to end what Heine calls the dust of broken marble. In common with the author of the "Reisebelder' Ouida profeses the cult of that sacred dust but without bringing to bear on it the same delicate discernment or without avoiding with care that pedantism which Heine dreaded as a pest. A woman can, as little as a man resist the passion for the display of her erudition, and we have to bear in mind that Ouida is a savante as well as an artiste. But that is no sufficient reason for swearing by Zeus only or letting the whole of Olympus defile through a history of love. It is this mythological show off, this monomania for Hellenism and the digressions often paradoxical on art and on history which cool the interest in the book, otherwise masterly of all her romances. The grandeur of Rome seems to affect her almost like a religious sentiment. She very justly observes that in Rome art and nature always vie with each other for supremacy. It is an everlasting struggle of a Titan against a god. Mortals witness it out of breath with respectful awe. At Florence, Art and Nature go hand in hand and smile on us. Florence where she sits enthroned amidst her meadows white with lilies is never terrible, never old. Thus whilst a petrifying atmosphere, so to say, weighs on Ariadne whose vicissitudes are unfurled across the long perspective of corridors under the overwhelming shadow of the palace of the Cæsars among personages borrowed as it were from the marble population of the museums, which the imagination of the author evokes; making them grand and soleman as the myths in the undoubted fear that the simple human proportions would be too small for the frame given them—the joy, the humanity, the liberty, the glorious life in Pascarel midst Florentine scenes is a brilliant fantasy without pretensions of any sort, more agreeable to read as we come out of the majectic labyrinth of which Ariadne is the divinity.

PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA

A HUGE anti-socialist association has just been established in Germany called the "German Imperial Anti-Social Alliance." Its aim is to group together all faithful and loyal sections of the Empire by means of an active propaganda, organised on a legal basis, to fight against the progress of socialism in Germany.

JAPANESE AT SIUYEN.

CONSTRUCTING TRENCHES.

TOGO'S ACTIVITY.

THE KAIPING BOMBARDMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 13.

General Charkevitch reports on the 12th instantt that the Japanese had not advanced beyond Siuyen where they are entrenching.

Daily skirmishing is taking place at Wafangkau and Wafangtien north of Port Adams.

LONDON JUNE 14.

Reuter wires from Tokio that despatches from Admiral Togo have been received which describe the operations of the fleet since the 6th instant including the bombardments of the Western coast of Liaotang. They also mention the bombardment of the vicinity of Kaiping which caused 2,000 Russians with 20 guns to evacuate Kingkow.

Four Russian torpedo boat destroyers were discovered in Talienwan Bay and driven back to Port Arthur.

One hundred mines have been destroyed in Talienwan Bay including some floating mines which were drifting into the Gulf of Pechili.

Reuter's correspondent with General Kuroki's head-quarters wires via Fusan that the only hostilities at present are daily outpost skirmishes in which the Japanese are victors.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch from New York states that a submarine protector privately sold to Japan is now proceeding thither on board a Norwegian ship with two American instructors.

The cable between Japan and Korea has been restored.

Telegrams dated Colombo June 14th state :—The Chunchuses, whose services the Russians enlisted two years ago, says a Chefoo correspondent, for the purpose of creating disorders, thus justifying Russia's refusal to evacuate Chinese territory, threaten to bring about a terrible retribution. They are raiding the railway at various points, one place being actually in their possession, as well as several miles of line. Swarms of lawless marauders are hovering round the vicinity of Liaoyang, and seriously hampering General Kuropatkin's movements.

LOSS OF THE "PETROPAVLOVSK."

NARRATIVE OF A SURVIVOR.

Mr. Agathonov, War Correspondent of the "Russki Invalid," sends to his journal the following account of the loss of the Petropavlovsk :

Four terrible nights have I passed with the battery on the Golden Hill in a state of anxious tension, in constant expectation of the enemy's attack. The heroic end of the Strashni, the extraordinary blowing-up of the Petropavlovsk, the real picture of a naval battle—all these horrors I have witnessed myself.

Only four days ago I was on board the Petropavlovsk, visiting my friend Lieutenant Unkovski, the senior mining officer, who showed me over the floating fortress. When, from the Golden Hill, I witnessed the terrible catastrophe that overtook the ill-fated vessel, I remembered that my friend was there, there in that inferno of fire, water, and death.

Wonderful to relate, Unkovski was saved, and I had from his own lips the story of his escape, as he lay propped up with pillows in a private ward of the hospital. This is what he told me :

"I was seated with three or four others in the saloon. Suddenly there was a crash, the floor seemed to subside beneath me, and the electric light went out. I made for the companion ladder, which was already thronged with a struggling mass of human beings. On gaining the top of the companion, I jumped on deck. The ship had heeled over considerably. I nearly fell overboard, but succeeded in keeping my footing. Then I knelt down and began crawling along the deck, considering whether I should jump into the sea or not, but, noticing that the huge ironclad was sinking vertically bow foremost, I crossed myself, and slipped quietly into the water, as if into a great-coat. I was immediately drawn down to the bottom. With a violent effort I succeeded in rising to the surface ; my hands encountered some soft object, probably a sailor's kit-bag. I do not recollect how long I subsequently struggled in the water, but there came a time when, worn out and exhausted, I prayed to God to put an end to my misery by letting me die. Suddenly my feet struck against something hard. I became able to support myself more easily ; the hope of salvation rose within my breast. I had been about two hours in the water. I remember no more till I found myself being carefully tended on board the Gaidamak, whence, as you know, I was removed to the hospital.

Unkovski, while telling me his story, smiled from time to time and spoke quite intelligently, but occasionally his speech failed him, and he seemed to lose the thread of his ideas. Not less marvellous than Unkovski's escape from death was that of the Grand Duke Cyril Vladimirovich and four other officers.

Admirals Makaroff and Molas were killed on the first explosion, and lay on the bridge ; and by the second explosion, which turned everything in the ship upside down, their bodies were hurled into the sea. The painter Vassili Verestchagin, whose breast was adorned with the Cross of St. George, died a warrior's death. Colonel Agapyeev, of the General Staff, died at his post beside the Admiral. About thirty officers perished. Among the victims also were a priest, a bandmaster and several naval officials. Senior Surgeon Volkovich, Lieutenant Knorring, and Midshipmen Burachek and Akimov were taken out from the water dead. Flag-Captain Vassilev was saved, but died on shore from heart disease. It is said that he was walking on the quay, and, on approaching the spot where the Petropavlovsk lay only the day before, was so affected by the reminiscence that his heart stopped beating, and he died immediately.

It was decided to hold the funeral service at two o'clock on the day following the loss of the Petropavlovsk. At the gate of the harbour hospital stood on the ground five coffins, covered with the naval flag, containing the bodies of deceased officers and beside them, enclosed in the sacks in which sailors are buried at sea, lay the remains of twenty nine men. In the street without were waiting some single wagons for the conveyance of the coffins. Troops were drawn up before the hospital gate and lined the road to the cemetery. Many naval and military officers and civilian inhabitants of the town came to salute the ashes of the dead. After a short service the sad procession wended its way slowly to the cemetery, where the victims of war found an eternal resting place in the silent tomb.

Of the entire crew of the Petropavlovsk rather more than fifty were saved. I am unable to give the exact number, as some of the rescued sailors were placed in the floating hospital Mongolia and others were taken on board the Tsarevich or other ships.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIAN TEA IN PERSIA.

No Decrease in Imports.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Earl Percy, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said the import of Indian tea into Persia has not diminished since the introduction of the new Persian Tariff.

THE TANGIER AFFAIR.

Bandits' Demands Complied With.

The battleship Prince of Wales has left Tangier.

Raisuli has notified the Sultan's compliance with the main demands made and the release of the captives is expected shortly.

ILLNESS OF SIR ANDREW SCOBLE.

Sir Andrew Scoble, who recently underwent an operation, has had a relapse and his condition is serious.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SOLDIERS.

Speech by the War Secretary.

Speaking at a meeting of the Association for the employment of ex-soldiers, Mr. Arnold-Forster said that the operations of the Association had done much to promote recruiting, but recruiting would never get a proper stimulus till we gave the recruit not only the possibility but practical certainty of employment.

LORD DUNDONALD'S CASE.

Canadian Government's Decision.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Ottawa Cabinet has discussed the case of Lord Dundonald and it is understood that it has been decided to cancel the appointment.

AN UNAPPRECIATED PROPHET.

Dowie Leaves England,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 14.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent, writing under date London, 13th June, says:—The Zionist Dowie has been refused admission to the London hotels.

He left England hurriedly to-day under an alias.

THE MONSOON.

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

The Arabian Sea monsoon current appears to have decreased in strength but to-night's Meteorological department report states that light to moderate rain is probable on the West Coast during the next twenty-four hours with local showers in the Deccan and South India. Showers are also forecast for to-morrow over Assam and Bengal, while in Burma the Meteorologist anticipates that the rainfall of the coming twenty-four hours will be confined chiefly to coast districts.

THE PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

PROPOSED INCREASED INVESTMENT.

VIEWS OF MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MADRAS, JUNE 14.

In reply to a letter from the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department asking for the views of the Madras Chamber of Commerce with reference to the proposal under the consideration of the Governor General to take power by legislation to increase the invested portion of the paper currency reserve by two crores, the Chamber stated that in its opinion it would be a safe expedient in the interests of taxpayers generally to make the proposed increase. With regard to the question of whether the investment should be in rupee or sterling securities, the Chamber is decidedly of opinion that it should be in rupee securities. If the Government of India were to make the investment in sterling securities of the British Government, it would seem to imply a doubt on the part of the Government of India of their own credit. To make it in Indian Government sterling securities would be to imply equally an objectionable doubt of the permanency of their own exchange policy and the stability of Indian exchange. It will, in the Chamber of Commerce's opinion, be in the interests alike of the Indian taxpayer, the Indian investor in rupee paper and the Government that the investment should be made in the rupee securities of the Government of India.

PADEREWSKI'S TOUR.

COLOMBO, JUNE 14.

M. Paderewski, the celebrated pianist, arrived here to-day, bound to Australia, where he gives a series of recitals in Australasia, and returns to Ceylon in the middle of October. He will visit India a little later, giving several concerts.

Three grand pianos are already on their way to India.

Alfred Hollins, the famous blind organist, has also arrived, bound for Sydney, where he is going at the invitation of the Sydney Corporation to give a series of sixteen recitals in the Town Hall on the biggest organ in the world.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. P Turner, R. G. A., has been transferred from Weymouth to Aden for appointment as Commanding Royal Artillery, Aden District

Lieutenant A. V. Richardson, 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment, has been granted leave by the Army Council, from the 19th May to 19th September 1904.

Major T. F. Hawks, Second-in-Command, 80th Carnatic Infantry, officiates as Commandant.

Second-Lieutenant G. T. Roper has been transferred from No. 117 Battery, R. F. A., to No. 40 Battery.

Major C. R. Elliott, R. A. M. C., Sanitary Officer, Bombay Command, has been permitted to extend his tour of Indian Service up to 31st March 1906.

Second-Lieutenant M. M. Carpendale, 108th Infantry, has been transferred to the 36th Cavalry.

Major W. Hudson, Double Company Commander, 80th Carnatic Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command.

THE MASONIC BANQUET AT SIMLA.

SPEECHES BY THE VICEROY AND LORD KITCHENER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

Lord Kitchener, speaking at the Masonic Banquet at Simla last night, in reply to the toast of the District Grand Master of the Punjab and the District Grand Officers past and present, said that as a member of the Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood, he felt he represented the feelings of all present in congratulating the immediate past Master and the officers of his time on the excellent service they had done to the Lodge in carrying out its work during the past year. His Excellency described the state of the Lodge as most satisfactory and went on to felicitate it on the excellent selection made in the person of the Worshipful Master for the current year. He could endorse what had been said by the latter in regard to the flourishing condition of Freemasonry in the Punjab. Besides the creation of a new Lodge, the old ones had been most extensively supported and the charity and good fellowship, which characterised Freemasonry, had been greatly in evidence. He instanced to-night's successful banquet as evidence of the influential nature of the support which was accorded to it. Lord Kitchener went on to regret that his own duties prevented his taking a more active part himself in its proceedings. In this connection he cordially acknowledged the hard work which was being done by his Deputy, the Worshipful Master and his Officers. He was glad to see that part of this evening's proceedings had been the presentation of a masonic jewel to one of his deputies, Colonel Lyons Montgomery who, he hoped, would long live to wear it. It was by such presentations as this that the brethren recognised the services of those who gave up time and labour to the work of the cause. His Excellency went on to say that none better deserved the esteem and regard of his fellows than Colonel Lyons Montgomery and concluded by cordially thanking the gathering in the name of the Officers of the District Grand Lodge for the way the toast had been received.

Lord Ampthill, replying to the toast of the District Grand Masters of Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Burma and all the lodges working under their hiram acknowledged the kind way in which the toast had been received and said that he was there not as the civil ruler of India, but as a mere Freemason and as a Masonic District Grand Master. He had not expected to be called upon to reply to more than a toast of obligation, but the toast had been so kindly proposed and received that what he had intended to say seemed inadequate. His Excellency went on to say that though he did not know the other District Grand Masters personally he could say with certainty that they would all have been gratified, could they have seen how cordially the toast had been received. As a Freemason and one of the rulers of the Craft, he knew that his health was drunk in many places and on many occasions, and he produced much laughter by humourously suggesting that the rude health he was so happy as to enjoy might be in some way connected with the goodwill which these toasts implied. There was only one point in the speech of the Worshipful Master in proposing the toast to which he would, in any way, take exception and that was as regards his description of the benefit conferred upon Freemasonry by the support given to it by persons occupying positions of eminence. As a matter of fact there was here some confusion of cause and effect since it was solely because Freemasonry was of itself so beneficial yet permanent and immutable that such persons desired to associate themselves with it. Theologians might fight over theology, politicans might dispute about the principle on which Government should be conducted, scientists might be in doubt about nature, but no such difficulties assailed the Freemasons for the latter were never at variance about the eternal principles of justice, charity, truth and humanity which were the basis of their Craft. His Excellency went on to give a word of advice to Freemasons in regard to the desirability of openness on the subject of the principles on which Freemasonry rested, an openness which was entirely compatible with the keeping inviolate of its technical secrets and he urged that Masons should endeavour by their lives to show the high nature of the Association to which they belonged. His Excellency then referred to the arduous nature of the duties which fell to the Worshipful Master upon whom rested the responsibility for the welfare of the Lodge and concluded by wishing the Worshipful Master of Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood a happy and prosperous year of office.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

Poona Horse Show will be held on 29th and 30th September next.

H. H. THE MAHARANEE OF BARODA.

The Maharanee of Baroda arrived in a special train in Poona from Wathar. On her way her Highness spent a few hours at Jeguri where a fair is being held.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

RETURN OF THE TROOPS.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander W. G. Beauchamp, R. I. M., arrived in harbour yesterday, from Berbera which she left on the 6th June, and called at Aden en route. She brought the following troops:—3 officers, 2 British N. C. O's, 6 native officers, 137 rank and file, 17 followers, and 3 horses, 17th Coy. Sappers and Miners ; 3 officers, 1 British N. C. O., 4 native officers, 139 rank and file, 13 followers, and 2 horses, 19th Coy. Sappers and Miners ; 1 warrant officer, 2 native N. C. O.'s 5 followers, and 2 horses. Royal Engineer Field Park : 1 officer, 3 Assistant Surgeons, 3 British N. C. O.'s, 1 hospital assistant, 14 followers, section D. No. 15 British Field Hospital : 1 officer, 8 Hospital Assistants, 11 rank and file, 1 horse and 27 followers. No. 69 Native Field Hospital : 1 Officer, 1 British N. C. O., 7 Hospital Assistants, 5 rank and file, and 13 followers, "B," "C," and "D" sections, No. 65 Native Field Hospital : 2 native officers, 31 rank and file and 185 followers, first and second ekka trains, and details of different regiments. The following are the names of the officers :—

Lieut Bovet, 17th Co Sappers and Miners	Lieut Parle, 19th Co Sappers and Miners
Lieut Holme, 17th Co Sappers and Miners	Captain Hammerton RAMC
Lieut Tillard 17th Co Sappers and Miners	Captain Blenkinsop, 65 N F Hospital
Lieut Caldecott, 19th Co Sappers and Miners	Captain Houston, 69 N F Hospital
Lieut Gracie, 19th Co Sappers and Miners	Lieut Moberley, I Army
	Capt Stirling, I Army
	Capt Longridge, I Army

CHARGES AGAINST POSTMEN.

A PARCEL AND A CHEQUE DISAPPEAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 14.

Colonel Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mowla Bux, late postman of the Poona Post Office stood charged with criminal breach of trust by a public servant. The Magistrate at the outset took into account the preliminary objection which had been raised by accused's pleader that he was not a public servant within the meaning of the Code. The Magistrate set aside the objection by referring to section 21 I. P. C. which defines a "public servant" as any officer whose duty it was to take and receive, keep and expend property on behalf of Government. The Magistrate next recounted the facts of the case which were that Mrs. Jerrard had sent a parcel to Lieutenant Jerrard of the East Lancashire Regiment which he did not receive, and on the complaint made by Mrs. Jerrard, enquiries, were instituted which led to the accused's arrest who paid two annas as customs dues and misappropriated the parcel. He latterly endeavoured to make out that the delivery of the parcel was made, but the handwriting on the receipt was neither that of Lieutenant Jerrard nor of Sergeant Deane, mess sergeant, to whom it was alleged to have been delivered. The handwriting looked more like that of the accused. The Magistrate characterised the offence as a very serious one and was unable to see any extenuating circumstances in the case. The accused was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Gopal Singh Hurry Singh, another postman, belonging to the Poona Post Office is at present in trouble. The allegation against him is that on 31st ultimo he received a cheque for Rs. 45 which was to the address of Colonel A. W. Money Assistant Military Secretary, Bombay Command. The Colonel never received the money, and on information given, the postman was arrested by the Cantonment police. The accused made a statement before the Cantonment Magistrate denying the offence and implicating the butler who told him to have the cheque cashed at the Bank and bring the money. He (the postman) was told to sign Colonel Money's name. He did so and had the cheque cashed at the Bank and on delivery of same to the butler he was given Rs. 10 as a present. The case has been sent to the City Magistrate.

ACCIDENT ON THE S. M. RAILWAY.

GOODS TRAIN DERAILED.

POONA, JUNE 14.

Shortly after mid-night on Monday last, a goods train entering Phursingi Station on the Southern Mahratta Railway had two of its wagons derailed. One of the wagons turned completely over entirely blocking the line and the other became embedded in the permanent way. In consequence the special train which leaves Wather for Poona during the Mahableshwar season was detained and also the mail train from Bangalore. A special relief train was sent immediately from Poona and the passengers of both the trains were transhipped and brought to Poona shortly after nine this morning. There was no loss of life. The through traffic is now restored.

THE MOHURRUM DISTURBANCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. Sanders Slater disposed of a case of assault which arose out of the disturbance that occured in Bombay on the fifth day of the Mohurrum festival. In this case one Ali Mahomed Khamisa charged Ibo, Kassum Hasan, Ali Mahomed, Hussen Sulleman, and Ali Chimna with causing hurt and with abetment. Mr. Olivera, pleader appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Khalli, Barrister-at-law, and Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused.

His Worship in delivering judgment said that on the 23rd March, the fifth day of Mohurrum a collision took place at the junction of Erskine Road and Ghogari Mohalla between the Kolsa Mohalla toli and the Chunabhati toli, and disturbance ensued in the course of which several persons were injured. The complainant was one of the persons who were thus injured. And besides being severely beaten with sticks he sustained a compound fracture of the left arm. Complainant alleged that he was walking at the head of the Kolsa Mohalla toli, with one Allarakhia Abba, and when they came to the corner of the Ghogari Mohollа and met the Chunabhati toli, the fourth accused said to his toli. "Beat Alia and Ali Langra" Thereupon the fifth accused who was licensee of the Chunabhati toli, called out : "What are you looking at ? Beat them." The first, second and third accused as well as other persons assaulted him severely with sticks causing the injuries. The police intervened and assisted him and a number of other persons. Afterwards he was taken to the police station and thence to the hospital. Each of the first four accused set up an alibi as defence. His Worship held that the alibis set up for the first, third and fourth accused were entirely insufficient to refute the prima facie case made out against them. With regard to the second accused, the case was somewhat different. It was possible that the complainant and his witness were mistaken in their identification of that accused, and his Worship felt that as there was an element of doubt in this matter he must give him the benefit of it. He, therefore, acquitted him. As regarded the fifth accused, his Worship held that the evidence adduced on his behalf was of an extremely weak character. He therefore, on the evidence convicted the first, third, fourth and fifth accused of the charges framed against them and having regard to the very serious nature of their offences, he sentenced each of them to six months rigorous imprisonment,

ELECTRIC POWER AND LIGHT FOR BANGALORE.

THE Government of Mysore have just accorded sanction to an estimate, amounting to Rs. 6,00,000, as prepared by Major A. J. de Lotbiniere, R. E., Superintending Engineer, Western Circle, Bangalore, for developing the electric power at Sivasamudram so as to provide both power and light to the Bangalore City and Cantonment. The scheme, the details of which have been worked out by Mr. H. P. Gibbs, the Chief Electrical Engineer of the State, provides amongst other things for a separate transmission line from Sivasamudram to Bangalore capable of carrying 1,000 horse power, the necessary lines throughout the City and Cantonment for carrying current for street lighting, three sub-stations for distributing the power, the necessary transformer houses, and a separate system for carrying current for private lighting power lines, etc. The power which will be required for lighting, if anticipations are realised may eventually reach 800 horse power. The machinery for generating the required power is now being installed as part of the second installation in course of erection at the Cauvery Falls at Sivasamudram. The Gold Mining Companies at Kolar under their agreement with the Government, also require an extra 2,500 horse power.

The Government therefore with a view to meet this requirement, to develop industries and to provide for lighting have decided to put up generators capable of delivering 5,000 horse power. The interest on the total cost of the second installation now in hand has been fully provided for by the sale of 2,500 horse power to the Gold Mines. The whole installation will cost, approximately £30,000 the extra cost of maintenance will be very small, and it will not exceed £2,000 per annum because the existing staff will be able to look after the new machinery, and all the plant will be merely additions to the existing building. It is estimated that the power sold to the Mines will bring in a profit to the State of £230,000 in the first five years. The power devoted to Bangalore City and Cantonments will therefore cost the Government practically nothing, as the capital expended on the second installation will be recovered nearly three times over in the first five years by payments from the Gold Field alone. In this connection it has been a question whether it would not pay the Government better to sell all the surplus power to the Mines; but the uncertainty of the life of the Mines does not favour such a step. On the other hand, the Government have considered it necessary to provide beforehand for such an eventuality as the closing of the Mines, and have therefore considered it desirable that openings for spare power should be sought and taken advantage of for purposes other than the requirements of the Gold Mines.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the Trust, Esplanade Road, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding. There were also present : Brigadier-General A. W. Proudfoot, Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Dr. A. G. Viegas, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Mr. G. A. Anderson, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the Secretary,

MR. WACHA'S NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Wacha said that his motion was placed at the end of the agenda paper, and he moved that the Board should consider it before they took up item No. 2 which was to a certain extent included in his motion, which was as under :—(a) That the Board views with deep regret the serious omission on the part of the Chairman to bring to its knowledge months after their receipt, two important communications mentioned below : firstly, letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 27th August 1903 together with enclosures, on the subject of overcrowding and the desirability of taking on hand for improvement certain insanitary areas specially detailed ; and secondly, the correspondence between the Special Collectors and the Chairman, commencing from November 1903, and between the Government and the Chairman, from January 1904, as regards accommodation provided at the New Trust Offices for the Collectors and the Tribunal. (b) That in future all important communications and correspondence of public interest should be brought to the immediate notice of the Board as it is illegal and unconstitional for the Chairman to keep back any communications from it later than the following meeting."

On a division the proposition was lost.

ACCOMMODATION IN THE NEW OFFICES.

The Trustees resumed consideration of the papers regarding accommodation in the Trust's new offices.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula found it strange that within such a short time of the completion of the new offices, they were found to be deficient in accommodation. It was fully anticipated that their establishment would have to be increased and yet there was hardly the accommodation required for the present staff. It was intended to accommodate in the presenet building the Special Collectors and the Tribunal of Appeal. But the accommodation for the latter had to be found outside the offices.

The chairman observed that there was already overcrowding in the Engineer's department as well as that of the Land Manager.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim thought it desirable to appoint a committee to inquire into the matter.

Sir Bhalchundra suggested whether an extention of the building is possible.

Mr. Wacha said when the building was designed it was very well considered what the staff would be in future. Mr. Rebsch took the Trustees all over the building in January last and not a word was said at the time about the deficient accommodation.

Mr. Fitzgibbon remarked that the architect had provided 25 per cent less accommodation in the offices than it was originally intended to do.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim moved that a committee, consisting of the chairman, Mr. Fitzgibbon, Mr. Wacha, and Mr. Harvey be formed to inquire whether the accommodation was the same that was intended to be provided, and whether it was possible to provide accommodation by the extention of the premisss, and if so, what would be the probable cost ?

Mr. Sassoon J. David inquired if the departments could not be so re-arranged that more employes could be accommodated.

Dr. Viegas thought that the Executive might be asked as to how the shortage of 25 per cent accommodation on the original estimate, took place. It seemed to him that the appointment of a committee would be like placing the cart before the horse.

Mr. Wacha moved an amendment that the Board should form themselves into a committee to inquire into the question of accommodation for the staff as they expected to be in the near future.

Sir Bhalchandra said a small committee would be batter able to hold the inquiry than the Board.

The amendment on a division was lost and Mr. Wacha demanded a poll. The Board with the exception of Messrs. Wacha and Viegas voted against the amendment.

The original proposition was then carried, and Mr. Wacha again demanded a poll. Messrs. Wacha and Viegas only having opposed it, the proposition was carried by a majority.

STABLES FOR THE NEW OFFICES.

The Board considered a letter from their solicitors advising as to the procedure to be observed in regard to the utilization of the triangular spot south of the Frere Fletcher School, for the purposes of stables and carriage accommodation etc. for the Trust's offices.

The letter was recorded. The proposals regarding the utilization of the area will be re-submitted by the new chairman.

PLOTS ON WAUDBY ROAD.

The Board considered a communication from Mr. C. F. Stevens, applying on behalf of his clients Messrs. C. Ibrahim and Mahadewdas J. L. Pasta for the lease of plots Nos. 35A. 36 and 37, Waudby Road, subject to certain conditions mentioned therein.

It was resolved that the Board was not prepared to consider any application for the plots at present.

The Board after transacting other business adjourned.

THE TIBETAN HORSE.

However ill furnished with up-to-date weapons our antagonists in Tibet may be says the "Indian Field" there is no doubt they possess in their unkempt, queer-looking steeds the nucleus of a breed of mounts for mountain warfare that would prove eminently serviceable either for military purposes, travel or pack, so we hope the opportunity of securing a good number of both mares and sires will not be neglected. The Bhutia ponies we are accustomed to, though (perhaps descended from the same stock, are undersized compared to their congeners higher up in cloudland. In fact, from all accounts, the Tibetan horse is identical with that on which the Russian Cossacks from the Ukraine are mounted, and certainly these latter need no lauding for either speed, handiness or endurance. The first generation would probably be found unsuitable for work in the plains, but by judicious crossing the second should do pretty well. One thing, from being bred in a rarified atmosphere, the sires and mares should transmit to their progeny the most splendid lung power. It is not very probable, however, that ponies of Tibetan descent will ever be needed in the plains. Now that our grazing grounds are being extended so rapidly and the incentive of fair prices is stimulating breeding, the bulk of the animals we may expect to raise from this new source of supply will be needed solely for mountain operations, suitable beasts for which every fresh expedition shows we are still deficient in, despite our ransacking every country on the globe. The mortality among Indian bred mules and other baggage animals the past two months proves we are still far from possessing the ideal beast for high elevations, but we think now we are within measurable distance for securing such.

THE INDIAN DRAMA.

AN interesting paper on the Indian drama was read by Mr. Sarath Kumar Ghosh, the author of 'The Romance of an Eastern Prince," at a recent meeting of the Society of American Women in London. The lecturer, after referring to Schlegel's theory of the Indian origin of Western culture cleverly disproved from the actual internal evidence of the Indian drama the generally received idea that Hindu women hold an inferior position. He showed instead that women have always been treated in India not merely with respect, but with homage and every distinction and recognition since the time of the classic drama. At a time when—not so long ago—actors and actresses were still classed in England as "vagrants, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars" in India they were ranked next to princes. Sarath Kumar Ghosh is at present the only Indian writer of Indian fiction in Europe, and at a time when the interest in Eastern drama is awakening ever more full it is doubly interesting to hear from an Indian novelist of Indian life as he has lived it, and not merely as it has been seen by some of our English novelists.

RUMOUR has it, a Meiktila (Burma) correspondent wrote recently, that there has been some more trouble in Yamethin with insurrectionist hpoongyis. These appear to be rather frequent in that District, as some time ago there occurred a fairly serious one in which some armed Shans took part. The present one is, however, of a much milder description. It appears that a certain hpoongyi had been for some time collecting a number of malcontents in his 'kyaung,' and tatooing them with the usual charmed devices which were to render them bullet-proof, and in other ways invulnerable, and when a sufficient number had been thus treated and armed with dahs, they were to make a dash for the Police, and the officials, etc., and the thing was to finish in Mandalay according to the time honoured manner of these political programmes. Unfortunately the sport was spoiled by the Police who arrested the leaders as all was getting nicely under way.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

County and 'Varsity Cricket.

POLO AT WHITSUNTIDE.

PROSPECTS FOR THE HENLEY REGATTA.

LONDON, MAY 27.

THE outstanding feature of the final stage of the match between Notts and Surrey at Trent Bridge was the superb batting of Hayward, who made 116 out of 181 in three hours and a half, and was ninth out. The innings was absolutely perfect, and will long be remembered by those who had the good fortune to be at Trent Bridge. It was an education in correct and stylish batting, in restraint, and in decision. Every stroke save one was along the ground, and the one exception was a skilfully placed pull. On the leg side he was specially strong but he hit all round the wicket, his off-driving being beautifully timed, while his cutting was crisp and clean. The innings was played on a pitch that was not easy, and the fact that it did not contain a false stroke speaks volumes for its excellence. Hayward was ninth out and thus just failed to carry his bat through and to beat Scotton's record, set up in 1886 at Trent Bridge. Scotton, on that occasion, carried his bat through the Notts inning for 110 but his runs were made out of 282, so that his "proportion" was not nearly so high. As a matter of record, it may be stated that only five batsmen have succeeded in carrying their bat through an innings in the long series of games between Notts and Surrey. Perhaps the most extraordinary feat of this kind was accomplished by H. Jupp, for Surrey, at the Oval in 1873. He made 53 out of 102 in the first innings, and was ninth out, and carried his bat right through the second innings for 51 out of 113. The announcement that the Nottinghamshire County Committee have decided to give part of the proceeds of the match with Middlesex in August as a benefit to Wilfred Flowers, the old Notts player will give, every satisfaction to followers of the game in that county, and indeed, to all cricket enthusiasists. Cricket benefits are always decidedly uncertain. A player may choose a match which he thinks will prove a big attraction, but if the weather happens to be bad, it means a dead loss of hundreds of pounds to the player.

In 1895 the match between Notts and Lancashire was set aside for Flowers's benefit, but it proved more or less a failure, for the Notts batsmen gave a most inglorious display, and the match, after lasting a little over a day and a half, ended in a victory for Lancashire by an innings and 188 runs. Flowers himself was unable to take part in the game, as a fortnight previously, when playing against Surrey, his hand was very badly injured. In this benefit match Lancashire scored 345, A. Ward contributing 116. Notts, however, failed in a most extraordinary manner, the whole side being dismissed for 35 runs. Attewell was the only batsman to obtain double figures, while five of the players failed to score. Mold was the cause of the collapse. He took eight wickets for 20 runs. In the second innings Mold again bowled finely, dismissing seven batsmen for 65 runs, so that in all he took fifteen wickets for just under six runs apiece. The match with Middlesex in August should prove a big attraction, for not only are Notts meeting the champion county, but the fact that Flowers is to receive part of the proceeds is bound to act as an extra attraction to all lovers of the game in Nottingham. The visit of the Surrey team to Leicester is always sufficient to attract a big crowd to the county ground. Both games between the counties last season were fought to the bitter end. In the first match Leicestar played a splendid uphill game, and were only beaten after a great struggle by 28 runs. They were set 297 runs to win, but obtained only 268. Knight gave a brilliant display. He went in first wicket down, and was not out at the finish, with 131 to his credit. Surrey also won the return game, five minutes before time, by three wickets. If the present game provides such a close and exciting struggle as either of last year's matches, visitors to the ground will have no cause for complaint.

The excellent performances of the Dark Blues just lately have established them warm favourites for the Inter-University match on June 30 and following days. So far, they have badly beaten the Gentlemen of England and Somersetshire, and made a favourable draw with Yorkshire. In batting they are exceptionally strong this season. Such men as W. H. B. Evans, J. E. Raphael, C. D. Melvor, the Hon. M. Herbert, W. S. Bird, and L. D. Brownlee combine perfect defence with brilliant hitting powers. Several of them are renowned for Jessopian tactics when fairly settled down, but none are "sloggers" pure and simple. There is an excellent "tail" to the team, moreover, while at least half-a-dozen very capable batsmen are in reserve. The bowling, too, is well above the ordinary standard, and full of variety. E. G. Martin and A. C. von Ernsthausen bowl fast, with a good length and plenty of work on the ball, and the popular captain, W. H. B. Evans, is admittedly one of the most reliable fast bowlers in England. He varies pace and pitch in the most puzzling style. R. C. W. Burn is an excellent slow bowler, G. T. Branston a medium-paced bowler of great promise, while K. Carlisle is often "good at need." Outside these, such men as E. G. Whately, F. H. Henley, F. P. Winterbotham, &c., are in reserve. Both H. Bomford and W. S. Bird are fine wicket-keepers ; indeed, Oxford boasts a plethora of talent in this direction. So far, the fielding has been fairly sound, Branston in particular, and Evans, setting their colleagues an admirable example. Altogether, the Oxford Eleven must be pronounced right above the ordinary standard, and, on present form, they justify their favouritism.

By comparison with recent elevens, Cambridge are below the average. They were outclassed at all points by Yorkshire, nor, considering the feebleness of the opposing team, did they cover themselves with glory against the Gentlemen of England. Per contra, F. B. Wilson, the captain, has been absent, through illness, of late, and H. C. McDonell, the Blue, did not play v. the Gentlemen. Though not so consistently good as that at Oxford, the batting shows considerable promise. What Wilson is capable of we have yet to see this season, but C. H. Eyre, R. P. Keigwin, K. R. B. Fry, E. S. Philips, E. W. Mann, and M. W. Paine (last year's Wellington captain), are all rapidly playing themselves into form, S. S. Harris (of whom so much was expected) has been disappointing so far, but there are dozens of other capable recruits in reserve. All the same, batsmen of the Dowson, Godsell, and Ebden type appear very scarce this year. The bowling by no means lacks variety, if, so far, it has lacked sting. Dowson is missed badly, and McDonell is not yet at his best, but both F. J. Hopley (an express bowler with an excellent length) and G. G. Napier (a medium-paced bowler of great promise) should strengthen the team. Keigwin, too, is bowling well, but P. R. May (of the London County) has utterly failed to justify his reputation. To sum up, the eleven appears capable of making a lot of runs this season, but their attack, so far is hardly good enough to win matches. Both K. R. B Fry and J. F. Marsh are capital wicket-keepers, while N. C. Franklin-Smith, and G. Aspinall, the Freshmen, are equally smart behind "the sticks." The fielding has been excellent so far, E W. Mann especially distinguishing himself at slip. There is yet ample time for the Cantabs to improve, and they doubtless will. Were the match played to-morrow, however, Oxford would probably win easily.

That everybody was not out of town this Whitsuntide was amply demonstrated yesterday, for there was a very fair gathering to watch the polo at all the London clubs. At Hurlingham, Rugby, without their captain, did not make much of a show against Hurlingham, who were represented by Mr. F. Newman, Mr. Freake, Mr. Buckmaster, and Captain Heseltine, Mr. Walter Jones, Lord Shrewsbury, Mr. P. W. Nickalls, and Mr. C. D. Miller losing a not particularly exciting game by five goals to two. In the succeeding game between two scratch teams the players included the Marquis of Waterford, who has not been seen much on London grounds of late years ; Lord Villiers, who is getting

together a good stud of ponies; Major Schofield, of the Gunners; and Captain Hulse, of the 5th Lancers. Major R. C. Browne-Clayton, a brother officer of the last-named, and the captain of the regimental team, had an extraordinary mishap while playing polo on Saturday on the Colchester Garrison ground at Alberton. The pony he was riding, which, curiously enough, went through the Boer war unharmed, was in the course of the game struck by a bullet, which narrowly missed Major Browne-Clayton. The pony was not killed; indeed, hopes are entertained of its recovery. The 5th Lancers will be without their back this year, for Captain Jardine is one of our three attaches with the Japanese army. Reverting to Monday's polo, a start was made at Roehampton with the Handicap Tournament, for which eleven teams have been made. The London Polo Club at the Crystal Palace received a visit from a 4th Rifle Brigade team from Chatham (Mr. H. V. Scott, Captain Meysey-Thompson, Mr. A. K. Hargreaves and the Hon. H. C. Prittie), the match being won by the home team (Messrs. E. Webb, W. T. Matterson, R. Fleming and Eustace Blake) by nine goals to two.

Eighteen regiments—the largest entry on record—will be represented in this year's Inter-Regimental Tournament, a sure sign of the success of the new conditions governing the competition, which came into force last year. The following are the entries.—1st Life Guards, 2nd Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, 6th (Innis killing) Dragoons, 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, 11th (P.A.O.) Hussars, 13th Hussars, 14th (King's) Hussars, 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, 18th (P.W.) Hussars, 19th (Alexandra, P.W.O.) Hussars, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, Royal Artillery, Coldstream Guards, Irish Guards, and 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers (87th Foot.) As was the case last year, the preliminary ties will be played off locally as arranged by the 1904 sub-committee of Major Lord Charles Bentinck (9th Lancers,) Major J. Vaughan (7th Hussars,) and Major G. K. Ansell (6th Inniskilling Dragoon.) For convenience the centres chosen will probably again be Aldershot, London, and Dublin. The mounted infantry have started a new polo club—the Woolmer P.C.—at Longmoor Camp, Petersfield, Hants. They play on a nicely situated ground of almost full size in Blackmoor Park—Lord Selborne's seat. In a match there last Monday the K.D.G.'s—Mr. Creake, Captains Wickham and Lockett and Mr. Rasbotham (back)—won by three goals to two, after extra time had been played, the following M. I. team:—Mr. Kelly (Wilts. R.) Major Angus McNeill (Seaforths,) Lieutenant-Colonel Lowdford (Royal Fusiliers,) and Lieutenant-Colonel Godley (Irish Guards.) Sir Humphrey De Trafford has apparently quite recovered from his trap accident in the winter. Last Monday he was playing as well as ever in a match at Market Harborough.

Two items of bad news have been made known in connection with this year's Henley Regatta. One is that Mr. J. Edwards-Moss, the C. U. B. C. president will be unable to assist Third Trinity for the "Grand" and "Stewards." His injured wrist, which prevented his rowing against Oxford at Putney last spring, is still troubling him and acting under medical advice, he will give it a long rest. His college crew will be badly handicapped of course, but we hear on sound authority that a crew of past and present Third Trinity men will still enter for the premier event. The other is that the holders of the Goblets—Messrs. Lothar Klaus and Alfred Ehrenburg, Victoria R.C., Berlin—will not come over to defend their title this year. This is a great pity, as English oarsmen are still smarting under last year's defeat, when this coveted trophy was taken out of the country for the first time since its inception in 1845. The Third Trinity pair, C. J. D. Goldie and C. W. H. Taylor in particular, will be vexed at the news, as they had ordered a new boat for the race, and were to have started practice almost directly. The only foreign entries for Henley, made under Rule 4, Part I., are those of Mr. Harrison Burke (Tasmanian R.C.) and L. F. Scholes (Don R.C, Toronto). This means that no American competitors will be in evidence this year, which, however, is hardly surprising. With the Olympic Games being held at St. Louis, most American colleges will concentrate their strength for that occasion. Entries under the favoured nations clause will close on June 1, and many are expected this season. The Hellas R. C., Germany, may enter for the Stewards, while Mr. Carl Ernst, of the Vikings R. C., Berlin, is already in steady practice for the Diamonds. His last year's companion, Mr. Konrad Haffner, would have competed again, but he has been called out for military training. Entries from Holland, Belgium, and France are also expected and dispite rumours to the contrary, we are assured that the Winnipeg R. C., Toronto, Canada, will send a crew for both the "Grand" and the "Stewards." We are advised they will sail for England on June 15, and will be captained or, rather, coached, by Mr. R. K. Barker, of the Argonaut Club, Toronto. English entries promise to be more numerous than for many seasons past. The Leander R.C., the Universities, the metropolitan clubs, and the provinces will all be strongly represented. The "Diamonds" are likely to attract a record entry, despite the fact that Mr. F. S. Kelly (holder, and amateur champion) will again defend his title. A notable entry will be that of the Birmingham R.C. four for the "Stewards" or "Wyfolds." It will be remembered they swept the river in the Midlands and North last year beating, amongst others, the Burton-on-Trent R. C. four, holders of the Wyfolds record.

THE MOTOR-CAR IN CHINA.

With a flourish of trumpets, half a dozen dragon-decorated, Royal Arms bedecked motor-cars were despatched last year to China for the use of the Dowager Empress and the Court.

But the mandarins and yellow jackets trembled at the advent of the "teuf-teuf" devil. They were not so much afraid of the intangible spirit animating the motor as of the very tangible mandate of the Empress, that the first accident happening to one of the Royal cars would be followed as a matter of routine by "Heads off" all round for each official directly and indirectly concerned.

From the man who sold the petrol, up to the driver and down again to the humblest wielder of duster and carrier of water for the car, instant execution was well known to be the penalty for hold-up or breakdown.

Hence nobody in Pekin was in a hurry to unpack those terrible boxes whose mechanical contents involved the heads of so many Pekinese.

Prince Po Lun, nephew of the Empress Dowager and cousin of the Emperor, however has ordered the packing-cases at Pekin to be opened.

The six cars are to be placed in immediate running order, and two American chauffeurs have already been appointed. Doubtless the U.S. Ambassador has drawn up a treaty for the safe-guarding of their heads.

Prince Po Lun was converted to the motor-car by the American Consul-General at Shanghai, Mr. Goodnow, and Mr. Virgil, the Manager of the Thomas Co.

In a 15-horse Thomas Touring Car the party sped out on a three-mile run from the Yamen to St. John's Mission College and back. Some yellow-jacketed dignitaries went too. But they did not enjoy the trip. It is apt to take the cream from the enjoyment of a motor-car trip when you are vibrating from top to toe with the doubt as to how long your head is likely to remain on its shoulders. But the Thomas car behaved splendidly. The Prince kept admonishing the driver to go faster, insisted on handling all the levers himself and bids fair to develop into a Celestial "scorcher."

He at once wrote to the Dowager Empress insisting that the submerged motor-cars should be extricated from the boxes in which they are embedded.

The next thing we shall hear of will be speed laws in Pekin and Chinese policemen armed with patent 5s. 6d. Surrey stop-watches (made in Birmingham) which will not go.

Prince Po Lun has many surprises and inventions in store for him. Until this his first visit to Shanghai he had never before been outside the confines of Pekin.

He is now "en route" for the St. Louis Exhibition. The result will probably be a wonderful boom in China for American built motor-cars.—"Motoring Illustrated."

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE AFFAIRS OF WILLIAM WATSON AND Co.,

THE CALCUTTA PROCEEDINGS.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, on the 9th ultimo the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Henderson gave judgment in the matter of William Watson and another insolvents, on an application made by Mr. W. B. Keen, Trustee in Bankruptcy in England. The text of the judgment is as follows:—On this rule, Mr. W. B. Keen, the Trustee in Bankruptcy in England of the Insolvents Watson and Pfleiderer seek to set aside two orders made by this Court on the 2nd Feb. last adjudicating the debtors insolvent and purporting to vest their property in the Official Assignee of this Court. In appears that on the 30th Jan. 1904, a receiving order was made in England in respect of the estate of the insolvents and an official Receiver appointed, upon the debtors' own petition. On the 1st February on their own application they were adjudged bankrupts and under section 54 of the Bankruptcy Act 1883 the estate of the bankrupts vested in the Official Receiver. On the 16th February Mr. Keen was elected Trustee by the creditors and his appointment having been certified by the Board of Trade the property of the Bankrupts vested under section 43 of the same Act in the Trustee as from the 30th January. It further appears that on the 1st February admittedly some 4 to 6 hours previous to the adjudication in Bankruptcy in England, the debtors were, upon the petition of their manager and constituted attorney adjudicated Insolvents by the Insolvent Court in Bombay and the usual vesting order was made. That adjudication was subsequently set aside on the 13th April. I am not at present concerned with the grounds upon which it was set aside but it has been stated and not denied that it was set aside on the ground that the constituted attorney was not empowered by his power of attorney to make the application which he made to the Court on behalf of his principals.

On the 2nd February a petition was presented to this Court by a creditor alleging that the debtors through their manager Mr. A. W. Randle, had on the morning of the 1st February suspended payment and had caused a notice to that effect to be affixed on the entrance door of their office and had closed their office and locked the doors and that they had departed from their usual place of business and ceased to continue their business with intent to defeat or delay their creditors, and upon this petition the debtors were adjudicated insolvents and a vesting order was made vesting their property in the Official Assignee. When this petition was filed Mr. A. W. Randle was aware of the vesting order made by the Bombay Court and it may be assumed that the adjudicating creditor who was acting in concert with him was also aware of the fact. Mr. Miller the Official Assignee was stated in an affidavit that he had been informed by the solicitor of the adjudicating creditor, who is now his own solicitor that the fact of a vesting order having been made in Bombay was mentioned to the Insolvent Commissoner of this Court before he made the order of adjudication. It was contended that as the Solicitor had not made an affidavit as to the fact, I could not act upon his statement. In this connection, however, I ought to mention as I mentioned to counsel at the hearing that before this rule came on to be heard and before any question was raised, I had been informed by the Commissioner who made the order that he was informed by counsel for the adjudicating creditor that a vesting order had been made in Bombay; but it was understood that the order could not stand as it had been made by the manager of the Insolvents merely upon a general power of attorney. The fact that this Court was aware of the adjudication in Bombay is not, in the view I take of this matter material.

It is now alleged that the statement, that the Insolvents either by themselves or constructively through their manager had departed from their usual place of business in Calcutta with intent to defeat or delay their creditors is untrue, the fact being, it is said, that they already had, with the intention of benefitting all their creditors, presented their petition in Bankruptcy and that so far from having departed from their usual place of business in Calcutta, their manager was in Calcutta and has been here ever since. It is said this false allegation was deliberately put forward to make it appear that an act of insolvency had been committed, whereas no such act had been committed, that the Court had been mislead and that the proceedings are therefore bad. On this ground it is asked that the adjudicating order be set aside and the vesting order discharged; that the Official Assignee be directed to account for, and deliver over to the Trustee all the assets come to his hands and that the adjudicating creditor should refund to the Trustee all costs paid to him out of the assets by the Official Assignee, under, as I believe, an order of this Court and lastly that the official assignee and the adjudicating creditor should pay the costs of this rule.

While the Official Assignee has expressed his willingness to hand over all monies realized by him as Official Assignee, he submits that no order should be made directing him to do so, except upon payment of his usual commission and costs. At the same time he has, in shewing cause contended that the Trustee has no "locus standi" to come to this Court to ask that the adjudicating order should be set aside and the vesting order discharged. He claims that he has acted throughout under the orders of this Court and that the assets realized by him are as in all other cases held subject, as to their disposal to the orders of this Court. I propose to consider first the position of affairs at the time the adjudicating and vesting orders were made by this Court. There were then subsisting the adjucating and vesting orders of the Court in Bombay and also the adjudicating order in Bankruptcy in England and of the latter the Bombay orders were prior in time.

Having regard to the cases of Exparte Robinson 22 Ch. D. 816, Exparte McCullock 14 Ch. D., 716 "In re-Artola Hermonos 24 Q. B. D. 640 I have no doubt that this Court had jurisdiction notwithstanding the prior adjudication in Bankruptcy in England to make the order of adjudication and this view was accepted by three Judges of the Bombay Court in "re Aranvayal Sabhapathy Moodiebar I. L. R. 21 Bombay 297 pp 299 and 307, assuming it was said by Farran C. J. who delivered the Judgement of the Court in Appeal, that the elements necessary to give the Court jurisdiction existed in the case." Where however there is a prior Bankruptcy or insolvency in another country, the Court has a discretion to allow or refuse an adjudication and the principles upon which that discretion is to be exercised are dealt with in the case cited. In "In re Artola Hermanos 24 Q. B. D. 610 where it was sought to set aside a receiving order made in England upon a creditor's petition on the ground that the debtors had already been declared Bankrupts in France, Fry L. J. expressed an opinion that a receiving order ought to be pronounced where the conditions of the Act have been satisfied unless there was some valid reason to the contrary and after pointing out that no such reason had been made out in the case before him, he stated that the presence of assets to a large extent in England seemed to him as it seemed to Baggalay C. J. in "Exparte Robinson" to be a strong circumstance in favor of making a receiving order. Now in the present case it is admitted that there were large assets within the jurisdiction of this Court. It was not known in Calcutta on the 2nd February when the order of adjudication was made by this Court that either a receiving order or an adjudicating order had been made in England, and this Court therefore made its adjudicating and vesting orders in ignorance of the proceedings which had been had in England. It is said, however, that before the orders were drawn up as they were on the 4th February, the Official Assignee had become aware of the receiving order having been made in England. A telegram had been dispatched by the Official Receiver as such to Mr. E. W. Randle the Manager in Calcutta directing him to hold all assets on his behalf, but I am satisfied that that telegram was not received by Mr. Randle or shown by him to the Official Assignee until the 3rd February by which time the Official Assignee had taken possession. It is said that it was the duty of the Official Assignee to have brought this telegram to the notice of the Court and it is suggested that the Court might thereupon have withdrawn the orders. I doubt this very much. Even if the Court had been aware on the 1st February that a receiving order had been made, I doubt whether it would have held its hand. A receiving order does not purport to vest the property of the debtors in the official receiver and may or may not be followed by an order declaring the debtors bankrupts. The telegram did not show more than that an official receiver had been appointed. The main object of the Court in interfering in matters of this kind is to preserve the assets for the general body of creditors. An order had been passed by this Court which would fulfil that object and in the absence of information beyond what was contained in the telegram, it is extremely unlikely that any Commissioner would have rescinded his orders and transferred the assets of the debtors in the hands of the Official Assignee to Mr. A.W. Randle merely on the authority of the telegram. It is true that on the 1st February an adjucating order had in fact been made in England, but this was not communicated to the people here for a considerable time afterwards and then by letter and not by wire. It being represented that there were assets here, the mere making of a receiving order which might possibly as I have said never be followed by an adjudicating order would not in it self have been a sufficient ground for refusing and adjudicating order or afterwards where such an order had been made for setting it aside. Besides the Official Assignee had already taken possession of the assets of the debtors before news of the receiving order was received.

(To be Continued.)

HIGH COURT SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

The Hon. Mr. Tyebjee, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard the suit brought by Dewjee Vussonjee and others against Shridham and Co. a firm of Hindu merchants carrying on business as brokers and merchants near Dady Sett Agiary Lane. Plaintiffs prayed that the defendants may be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 2,480-10-0 being the amount of damages they had sustained by reason of the defendants' breach of their contract, with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 25th January 1904 till payment, and the costs of the suit. The Hon. Ms. Scott and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. D. D. Davar and Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs Tayebjee Dyabhoy and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff said they are merchants, and as such carry on an extensive business in Bombay in cotton and other produce. By a contract entered into by defendants with plaintiffs on the 27th October 1903, the former agreed to sell to the latter 100 bales full-pressed cotton, Bengal fully good, at the rate of Rs. 173 1-2 per candy, deliverable in Bombay on the 25th January 1904 and the plaintiffs agreed to pay for it on delivery. On the last mentioned date, the plaintiffs were ready to take delivery of the cotton, and offered to pay the price agreed upon and did tender the sum of Rs. 8,197-14-0, the price of the 100 bales, but the defendants failed to deliver the cotton. Plaintiffs had claimed from defendants the sum of Rs. 2,480-10-0, the difference in the price at which they purchased the cotton, namely Rs. 173 1-2 and Rs. 220, per candy, the official market rate as declared by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association on the 25th January 1904.

The written statement of the defendant Shridham Gopinath said that there was no partner with him in the business which he was carrying on now under the name of Messrs. Shridham and Co. He denied that on the 27th October 1903 he entred into a contract with plaintiffs at Bombay as alleged by them in the plaint. He further said that he was not in Bombay on the date when the alleged delivery became due. He denied his liability to the plaintiffs.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with. At the close of the case his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with costs and interest on the judgment.

CROWDED PASSENGER TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to draw the attention of the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company through the medium of your paper, to the condition of the third class passenger traffic in the morning local trains from Bandra. The confusion consequent on the over-crowding of passengers who pack up in the compartments can better be imagined than described in the limited number of carriages that are now used. I have been a regular pass-holder for the last 15 years, but have never witnessed such overcrowding as at the present time. I left my quarters the other day morning to catch the 10-2 train from the Charni Road station. The train arrived and I was surprised to count actually 30 passengers in most of the compartments, with scarcely any room to stand. They were simply huddled up together like sheep. I am quite sure that the Company's representatives would have felt compassion for the poor souls if they were on the spot. To my great disappointment, I had to wait for the next train which arrived as bad as the first, but I had to go and could wait no longer. I requested the passengers to make some room for me to stand which they reluctantly did. Unless some immediate action is taken accidents are likely to occur every day. I hope the officials of the Company responsible for the regulation of passenger traffic will at once make enquiries into the matter and take proper measures to prevent the present annoyance caused to the season ticket holders.—Yours etc.,

A SEASON TICKET HOLDER.

PIGS TOW A MOTOR-CAR.

The remarkable sight of five large pigs, in harness, towing a disabled motor-car astonished the natives of Cocoa-Nut Beach, Florida, the other day. Colonel Juniper Froggins was driving a 20-horse Fisher car when the engine seized and the car went out of commission. There was not a horse or a motor garage within 18 miles, and the Colonel was in great distress. A farmer in the vicinity suggested the use of the pigs, which in out-of-the-way places in Florida frequently draw ploughs and small carts. Five large porkers were harnessed to the car, and they took it to Jacksonville, 18 miles distant, in five hours, all hands, including the pigs, enjoying the trip. Colonel Froggins paid 25 dollars for the use of the team, and as the pigs had lost about ten pounds in weight each on the trip, he had to compensate their owner for deterioration at the rate of 8 cents a pound. The pigs, as soon as they were unharnessed, were sold to a Jacksonville butcher—a piece of rank and glaring ingratitude on the part of all concerned, which the unfortunate creatures seemed to take very much to heart."—"Motoring Illustrated."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ANOTHER RECORD IN REVENUE.

At the meeting of the Bombay Port Trustees held yesterday, the Chairman informed the Board that the accounts for the last financial year 1903-04 show that the total revenue under all heads was Rs. 64,40,955 which was the highest in the history of the Trust and Rs. 5,31,234 more than the receipts for 1902-03 and that the total expenditure chargeable to revenue was Rs 56,20,833 leaving a surplus of Rs. 7,43,122 available for transfer to the Reserve Fund. The total amount to the credit of the Reserve Fund will be Rs. 27,20,727 after the surplus has been transferred.

At the meeting of the Trustees held on the 7th instant, it was directed that read memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, No. 223—G., dated 3rd June 1904, forwarding copy of Government Notification No. 70 of even date, authorizing Mr. Thomas Graham Warland to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay, a license should be issued to Mr. Thomas Graham Warland and to Mr. J. T. Hirst.

Pilotage Statement,—	For week ending 3rd June 1904.	Total from 1st April to 3rd June 1904.	For week ending 4th June 1903.	Total from 1st April to 3rd June 1903.
Vessels piloted into harbour	23	213	28	234
Do. „ out of „ ...	30	223	31	220
Do. transported	29	214	31	190
Do. attended to	4	12	1	10
Do. warped	...	...	...	4

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

With the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the following appointment is made:—29th Lancers.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Cookson, 16th Cavalry to be Commandant, 29th Lancers, vice Lieutenant-Colonel E L Wright. Dated 31st May 1904.

With the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:—12th Pioneers.—2nd-Lieutenant C H Standbridge, 1st Battalion attached 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be Double Company Officer. Dated 22nd May 1904.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—Personal Staff,—Lieutenant H G Elliot, 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, is confirmed in his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir O'M. Creagh, V C, K C B, Commanding Mhow District, with effect from 9th May 1904.

31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.—Lieutenant A F C Williams, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Captain B P Ellwood, vacated, dated 7th May 1904.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" has an amusing letter from an Italian correspondent. We extract the following: "Unto all lovers of true morality the joyful news that even in Italy, the country of the uncomfortably natural nude, there are signs of other and better times. In the basement of the Bargello, the Museo Nationale at Florence, I sought Michel-Angelo's 'Drunken Dionysos,' but in vain; the statue was not to be found. At last I discovered the friendly god, but,—he was turning his back, and the faithful 'Custods' prevented me from turning the pedestal, because—there was a crowd of English damsels near, whose chaste eyes must not alight on the naked Olympian. 'None of your soldi for me,' cried the custodian when I tempted, my colleague was fined fifteen lire when the director found the Dionysos facing a crowd of admiring ladies; and yet Leda with the Swan, right opposite, is surely 'molto piu cattiva' he concluded, reproachfully."

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The statements that an old woman has cast a fresh set of teeth at the age of ninety has reminded a contributor of the "Liverpool Post" of a much more extraordinary case than that. In the edition of Thomas Pennant's Tour in Scotland, printed at Warrington, by W. Eyers, in 1774, among other fine engravings is a portrait of The Old Countess of Desmond, in Dupplin Castle, N.B., and particulars of her life are given in the text. This portrait represents her at the age of 120, a firm-mouthed, strongly-marked woman, who lived to the great age of 140. She was the daughter of a Fitzerald, of Drumana, in Ireland, and married, in the reign of Edward IV., James, fourteenth Earl of Desmond, she was in England in the same reign, and danced at Court with the King's brother, the Duke of Gloucester, and died in the reign of James. The year before her death (when 139 she took a journey to London to solicit relief from the King, the Desmond house having been reduced to a state of proverty. Francis, Bacon, in his History of Life and Death, states that this lady did dentes twice or thrice, casting her old teeth and others coming in their place.

Insurance Agent: What are the proofs of your husband's death, madam?

The Widow: Well, he has been home for the last there nights, "Smart Set."

An interesting contribution to the new science of eugenics is made by the correspondent of a Manchester paper. He advocates the forming of a society, each member binding him or herself to marry none but a fellow member. Before admission to the society a strict physical mental, and moral examination must be passed. The result, he claims, would be that the society would gradually become world-wide in its influence, it would gather in its folds the elite of all nations and colours. Its membership would become an object to strive for and gradually, non-members through the law of the survival of the fittest, will disappear from off the face of the earth.

Among the superstitious there are many strange beliefs relating to garters. A worn garter is regarded by most people as quite a valuable present for it brings its new wearer luck, or at any rate is supposed to do so. A bride should always wear a blue silk garter at her wedding. The wearing of the garter does not end the ritual concerning it. After the wedding ceremony it must be either cut into pieces or hidden. Yellow garters are generally considered to be lucky omens to the wearers, while many women have garters the colour of their birth-stone—green for emeralds, red for rubies, yellow for topaz blue for sapphire, white for diamonds, etc.

Most Labour members (says the "Onlooker" wear slouch or hard-felt hats, though some of them compromise the claims of Parliamentary dignity with what is expected from them by their workingmen constituents. Mr. Henry Broadhurst, for instance, keeps a silk hat in a cupboard. He wears it in the Lobby and in the Chamber, but he stows it away before going out into the streets. There he wears a felt hat.

If one asked in a literary examination paper for the author who wrote: "On a certain day in the beginning of January, 1830, three young men might have been seen making their way . . . ." the majority of candidates would write G. P. R. James without a moment's hesitation. It is, however, the opening of a chapter in the fifth volume of Dr. George Brandes' Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature, which deals with The Romantic School in France.

Scientific investigation has discovered that that troublesome disease, dyspepsia, can be cured by short intervals of exposure to intense cold, followed by hearty eating. M. Raoul Pictet, a Swiss gentleman, was experimenting with a very low temperature. He had produced an artificial temperature in a sort of pit which caused the thermometer to sink to 140 or 150 degrees below zero. Among other experiments he exposed himself for a brief interval to this temperature by lowering himself into the pit. On emerging he found himself intensely hungry and ate freely. The process was repeated several times, and as a result he found himself cured of chronic indigestion, from which he had suffered for years.

The "Stone Trades" Journal states that, though outside the trade pliable marble is a substance almost unknown, yet specimens have long been in existence. In the possession of Prince Borghese some time ago were six slabs of marble which could be bent at will. The peculiarity is believed to be due to the effects of fire. On end they bend backward or forward; laid horizontally and raised at one end they curve; placed like a see-saw on a block of other material the ends droop. They were excavated at Mondragon, near Naples, and have a grain like Carrara marble, The British Museum as a similar slab.

There is a good story told of certain judge, newly appointed, who remonstrated with counsel as to the way he was arguing his case. "My lord, said the advocate in question, you argued such a case in a similar way when you were at the Bar. Yes, I admit it, quietly replied the Bench, but that was the fault of the judge who allowed it:

The iron and steel workers in the Scott Foundry at reading, Pennsylvania, are now completing a 6 in. wire gun 20ft. long, which will weigh 20,000lb., and is calculated to hurl a projectile thirty miles. The Government has set aside about 700,000 dols. for twenty-five 5-inch guns and the War Board has directed that a 6-inch one shall be produced for testing. Mr. J. H. Brown, the inventor, has every confidence in his creation. In the New York "Times" he says that it is an impossibility to burst it with gunpowder, no matter what pressure may be exerted upon it.

The daily rations of a Russian soldier in the field are 2 1-2 lb. of bread, or 1 3 4lb. of biscuit 1 lbs of meat, and for making soup 4oz. barley groats, 3 4 oz. of dried vegetables and 3oz. of flour. Then salt pepper tea, and sugar are given out in the usual quantity.

When a native lady enters a Japanese railway carriage she slips her feet from her tiny shoes stands upon the seat, and then sits demurely with her feet doubled beneath her. A moment later she light a cigarette, or her little pipe, which hold just tobacco enough to produce two good whiffs of smoke. All Japanese people sit with their feet upon the seat of the car, and not as Europeans do. When the ticket collector—attired in a blue uniform—enters the carriage he removes his cap and twice bows politely. He repeats the bow as he comes to each passenger to collect the tickets from them.

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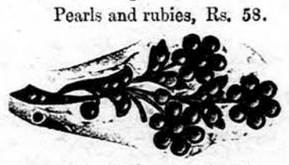
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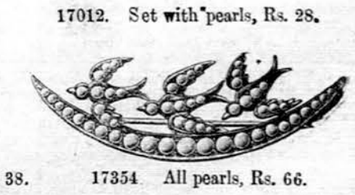

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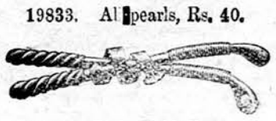

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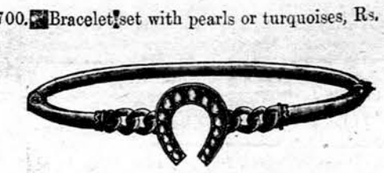

17012. Set with pearls, Rs. 28.


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17070. Plain Gold, Rs. 17.


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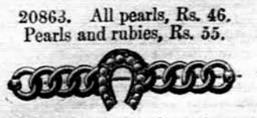

21144. Plain Gold, Rs. 33.


22311. All pearls, Rs. 30.


20863. All pearls, Rs. 46. Pearls and rubies, Rs. 55.


13341. Set with 1 turquoise, 1 pearl, Rs. 19-8. Rs. 20-8.


25614. Bracelet set with 1 turquoise, Rs. 46.


14134. All pearls or pearls and turquoises Rs. 22.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

"We were told not long ago to watch the events in the East and to learn lessons from them. Are we doing so? asks "The Broad Arrow" We are watching, but are we learning? The actions on the Yalu should teach us that it is useless for a nation to hope for success if it starts on the stern business of war undermanned. During the South African War our Colonies sent to the front comparatively as many, if not more, men than we did, but that is an asset we have no right to count upon if they see us, in spite of all warnings, neglect the first duties of citizenship! We have now a Government blessed with an overwhelming majority, and if that Government goes out of office without having placed the military forces of the country on a satisfactory footing, so far as numbers are concerned, it will have neglected a duty which the nation expects of it, and for the fulfilment of which another opportunity may not occur for years."

During the exigency of the South African War a certain number of retired Army medical officers of lieutenant-colonel's rank, both those liable to recall and those not liable, were re-employed by the authorities for periods varying from eighteen months to three years and longer. Some of these were promoted to the rank of colonel in recognition of services rendered, with all the advantages while so employed of that rank regarding pay and allowances. On the close of the war these officers services where dispensed with, and they were compulsorily replaced on the retired list, but the increased retired pay which they naturally looked forward to has been refused to them on some quibbling grounds of an article of the Pay Warrant framed long before the unforeseen contingency of the Boer War arose. Commenting on this, the "British Medical Journal" recently remarked:—"The action of the War Office finance branch toward officers who, in the stress of war worked hard and well, can scarcely be termed creditable. The power of the finance branch to put any ruling it likes on any clause of a Royal Warrant to the disadvantage and prejudice of officers is one that should be curbed. The officers concerned, who are losers to large extent by this ruling, can now only fall back on such help as Members of Parliament can give them. The 'Broad Arrow' fears, however, that this is a somewhat forlorn hope, for where questions of military finance arise individual members can do little, and are easily put off with an official excusing answer. It would be better in every way for the Army Medical Department to bring the matter in due and temperate form before the Army Council or the responsible authority at War Office Headquarters direct."

The exercises and manœuvres of the combined fleets in the Mediterranean have been more fully reported in the Press than was anticipated would be the case. The most important event was the "battle" between Admiral Sir Compton Domvile and Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford on the 12th inst. On the 11th the whole fleet left Palmas Bay, and, on getting outside, the vessels were divided into two independent parts, one "C," being composed of all the Mediterranean battleships except the Cornwallis, all the Mediterranean cruisers, and about ten destroyers under Sir Compton Domvile, the other, "X," being made up of the six Channel Fleet battleship, plus the Cornwallis, the two cruisers of the Channel Fleet, Bedford and Doris, and the Cruiser Squadron, together with ten destroyers. Early on the morning of the 12th, "C" Fleet was stopped to allow "X" to get away over the horizon, ready to return and attack. At about 9-15 a.m. the two fleets came in sight of each other again, about twelve miles apart.

The commander of "C" fleet got the first advantage by working himself between the sun and his opponent. Experienced commentators state that throughout the action which ensued "C" was continually in a position to fire broadsides, but "X" appears to have been masked by his own ships frequently and "C" claims to have totally destroyed his three foremost cruisers. Both fleets seem to have been magnificently handled and to have worked without the slightest hitch, signals being acted on with exemplary promptitude. The consensus of opinion appears, however, to award the victory to "C." The destroyers also have demonstrated their utility in Mediterranean waters, although but few torpedoes were fired. It will be remembered that in the course of the mimic operations at Lagos last year some fifteen torpedoes were lost.

"Has the case of the senior Reserve officers been given up?, asks one of them, in the "Army and Navy Gazette." The scandalous injustice with which the pensioned officers have been treated in comparison with the good fortune of their brethren who had commuted for gratuity is well known, and has been officially admitted. We have many times drawn attention to it, and we can but reiterate our amazement that the responsible authorities should stultify themselves and remain indifferent to a grievance which is real, and the incidence of which must react upon themselves. Our correspondent has not before addressed us upon the subject, but we gladly publish his letter to support many others we have received. 'Quousque tandem abutere patientia nostra?' do these much-wronged officers continue to exclaim. The pensions they received were for services already rendered, they had no relation to any later service.

The May issue of the "United Service Magazine" is remarkable for an article on discipline in the Navy, by a writer who prefers to be known as Ward Room. It is a striking rejoinder to the humanitarians who wish to see flogging in the Navy, totally abolished. Taking as his text the court-martial returns for 1902, the writer proceeds to show that 53-8 per cent. of the whole of the serious crimes in the Navy are to be classed under the heading of striking or attempting to strike superior officers. It is difficult, as Ward Room says, for the civilian mind to grasp the gravity of these crimes, because ashore a man may take the law into his own hands, and the infliction of a small fine or an injunction to keep the peace meets the case. But afloat, the superior officer is very much like a defenceless person, for, bad as it is for an inferior to strike one above him, it is far worse for that superior to forget his position and strike back. To this poison of insubordination, which Ward Room claims is fast spreading through the Fleet, he offers the antidote of the cat. Many of the offences of striking could be very well dealt with by the cat, and the services of the offender retained; and at the same time the fear of physical pain would have an excellent deterren effect, especially on cowardly natures. . . . It is certainly a pity that the brutality of the past should be a bar to the merciful administration of corporal punishment in the present.

General Lamiraux, who often writes in the 'France Militaire," hesitates to draw any precise conclusions from the war in the Far East, but says that it reminds him, looking at the Russian case, of France in the July of 1870, and on the Japanese side of Prussia and its government. He says here is every reason why the Japanese, like the Prussians, should proceed with rapidity, attempt everything, and not allow all the preparations made with so much care to crumble like a building of sand. At the famous breakfast at Ems, at which Room Moltke and Bismarck were present, this was the decision arrived at on the Prussian side in 1870 as to the Russians in Manchuria, General Lamiraux sees, as in 1870 among the French, the indecision resulting from want of preparation, and surprise mixed with a desire to finish with a strained situation, which they will become accustomed to see strained without knowing how to relieve the tension. Yet the general thinks that the present war will have a different result from that of 1870, in the sense that the army least prepared may be able to resist the other. This is what he desires, but the will forecast nothing. The example of France in 1870 should have taught the Russians something he says, and not less their own war with the Turks seven years later, when their want of readiness might well have brought them to disaster. The general concludes with a characteristic remark. He has often heard it said that the Dual Alliance is based upon the popular sentiment of two nations, but he never could realise this until the outbreak of the present war, when the truth dawned upon him. He sees both nations confident, and neither of them even after the greatest misfortunes, desiring to correct itself, one of them moved by the spirit of Oriental religious fatalism and the other by its remnant of Gallic blood and the nervous exaltation of the Latin race.

It is announced from Turin that the arsenal there has completed the manufacture of 120 batteries of the new pattern 2-9 in. 12pr. field guns, which are to replace the old bronze guns of 2·7in. calibre. It remains now to complete the same number of batteries to take the place of the bronze 3·5in. guns. This work will not be undertaken until some trials have been completed with a view of improving the mounting in such a way as to suppress the recoil of the gun by means of a break. The manufacture of the 120 batteries which are now ready has occupied two years.

MAJOR J. R. ADIE, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, Ferozepore, suggests that Limna minor, the green scum that is frequently seen covering tanks in India, should be deliberately grown in all unavoidable collections of water to prevent the propagation of mosquitoes. This scum consists of myriads of tiny plants, each of which has two thick, round, flat, floating leaves with a slender root going down into the water. The leaves are so thick and closely packed that the surface of the water is completely hidden. Mosquitoes thus find it physically impossible to reach the water to lay their eggs. This pestilential looking scum, which one is in the habit of anathematising, is thus, in reality, a boon and a blessing.

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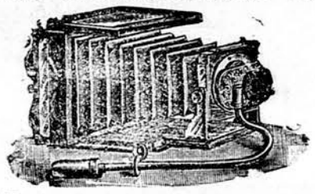
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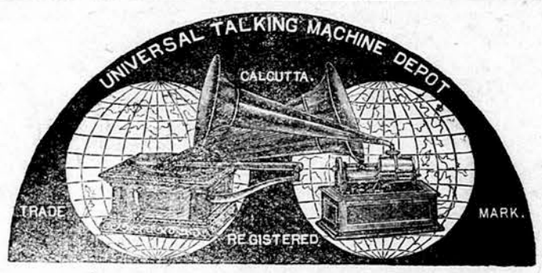
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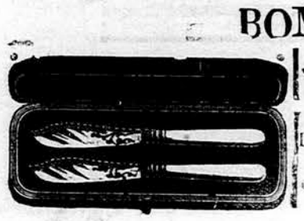
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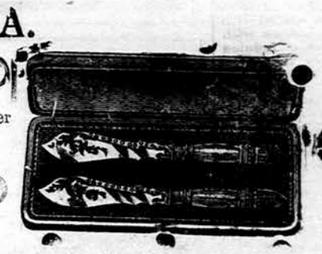


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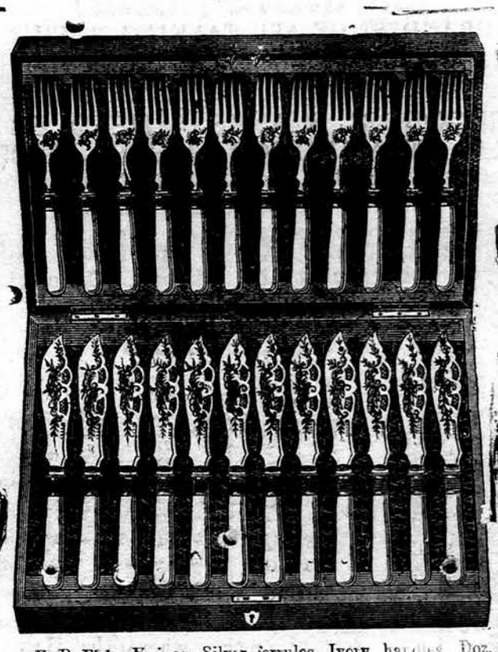
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